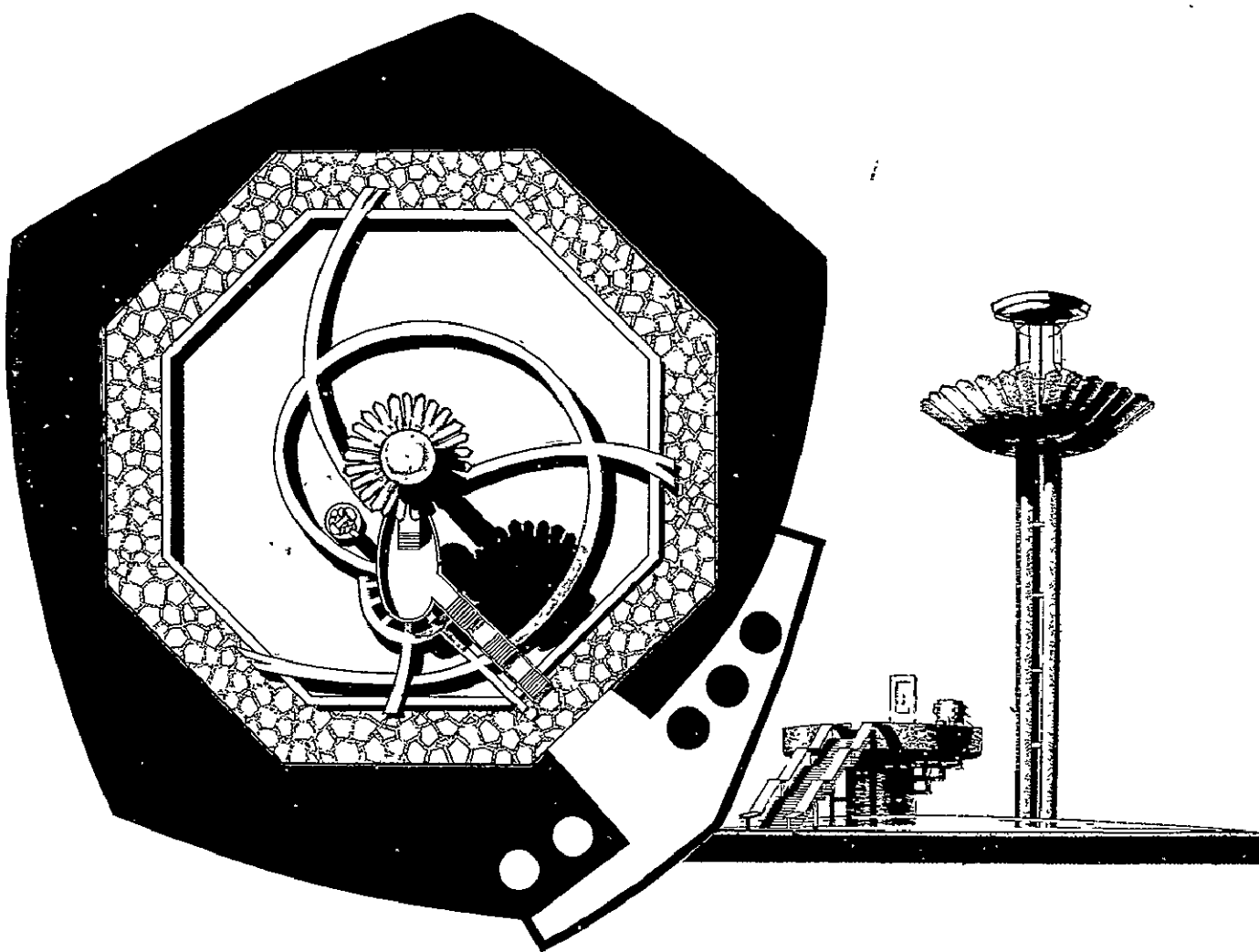


*Economic and
Social assistance*
to
VIETNAM 1970



REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



His Excellency NGUYEN VAN THIEU
President of the Republic of Vietnam



COVER Pictured on the cover of the Review is the International Aid Memorial, located in Dai Ky Niem Quoc Te Vien Tro (International Aid Memorial Circle) in the center of Saigon. The Memorial is seen in two perspectives, from above, and a front profile from the ground.

Set in the center of an eight-sided pool, the Memorial offers a pleasant place to read, rest, or to stroll on its interlacing low-walks over the pool where lotus, the Asian symbol of purity bloom.

The Memorial symbolizes Vietnam's gratitude to the 46 countries who have contributed toward the reconstruction of Vietnam. These countries are listed in gold on a marble pillar carried on the back of a great, copper tortoise, an oriental symbol of longevity and fortitude. In the center of the Memorial a stylized lotus, opened to the sky in an expression of hope and faith, is topped by a disc representing freedom, man's eternal goal.

Saigon Architect Nguyen Ky's design was the winner of the many entries submitted in a national contest. The Memorial, now a popular gathering place for young and old, was dedicated on June 22, 1969, International Aid Day in Vietnam.

F O R E W O R D

Seven years ago, on the 15th of July, 1964, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam appealed to all friendly nations to help fight the communist aggression which was a major threat not only to the Vietnamese homeland but also to world peace.

In most of the friendly countries concerned, this appeal was met with deep understanding and sympathy. Generous donations in cash, equipment and medicines were sent to Vietnam. A great number of specialists and technicians, notwithstanding all the hardships and difficulties, courageously came to offer their highly valued services.

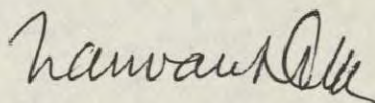
Many projects have been achieved, especially those of a humanitarian and social nature, thus contributing to alleviating the miseries caused by the war and to raising the standard of living of our people.

Thanks to such helpful cooperation, the Vietnamese people and their government have succeeded in their anti-communist efforts and the result of this is a distinct improvement in the state of this seemingly endless war.

The time has now come to rebuild our country out of the chaos caused by more than a quarter of a century of a merciless war. The task is immense, the work to be done gigantic. Blueprints for the modernization of the Vietnamese economy are being worked out, and many projects are already under way.

We are aware that without the moral and material assistance of so many friendly nations of the Free World, all our efforts would have fallen far short of the demands of this tremendous task of fighting and reconstructing our country at the same time.

I am happy to have this opportunity to express our appreciation and gratitude to all our friends and allies who have come to our assistance in our time of greatest need. We look forward to maintaining and strengthening the bonds which unite our nations in the difficult years ahead.



TRẦN-VĂN-LÃM
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Vietnam



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C H A P T E R I

INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

1. General Lines

As this protracted war gradually diminishes, international assistance to the Republic of Vietnam becomes even more important.

Because of communist inflexibility, the Paris peace talks have made no progress. But Vietnamization and pacification have succeeded so well that the Government of Vietnam controls almost all of its territory and ensures the security of 99.1 percent of its population. Life is returning to normal. The time has come for national reconstruction and development.

World leaders and international organizations have reaffirmed their intention to help the Republic of Vietnam heal the scars of war and rebuild the nation. In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 18, 1969, U.S. President Richard M. Nixon said that «when the war is over, the United States is ready to assist the Vietnamese of both North and South in the work of national revival.» Recently, President Nixon submitted to the U.S. Congress a proposal that would further internationalize foreign assistance, creating a spirit of cooperation in aid to developing nations. He proposes to channel more U.S. assistance through the multilateral organizations of the United Nations and regional institutions such as the Asian Development Bank. Former Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki suggested an «International Fund for Indochinese Rehabilitation.» In October 1970, the Japanese government sent a team of observers to identify development projects that would be appropriate subjects to long-term, soft loans in the immediate future.

Additionally, England, Italy, Germany, Korea, Nationalist China — and many other free world nations — have expressed a willingness to help Vietnam.

This spirit of international goodwill and friendship has greatly encouraged the Vietnamese. The government and the people move more confidently toward defeating the Viet Cong, restoring peace and pushing onward with the work of national reconstruction and development.

Before those goals can be reached, however, the Republic of Vietnam must determine its need for foreign assistance in the post-war period; it must develop an «assistance policy» that is appropriate to the times; and it must properly utilize international contributions to derive maximum benefits.

II. Needs for Foreign Assistance

Because there is no organization that can correctly evaluate the extent of war damage and attendant dislocations of the economy, it is difficult to determine the amount of aid Vietnam needs. The lone attempt resulted in a report — «Policy and Program of Long-Range Development of the Republic of Vietnam» — from the Post-War Planning Group, headed by Professor Vu Quoc Thuc. That group estimated a 10-year program of reconstruction and development will require about US\$5 billion, of which at least half would have to be in foreign exchange.

Because of the war, the Vietnamese economy has grown slowly. Growth rate in the decade 1960-1969 was about 3.75 percent, but population increased 2.6 percent per year. Per capita increase in the GNP was only about 1 percent per year.

As the war winds down and allied armies gradually withdraw, it will be difficult to maintain the modest growth rate of 1 percent per year without continued — and increased — international assistance. The Republic of Vietnam — alone — is unable to mobilize sufficient resources to finance its program of reconstruction and development.

Even assuming that Vietnam were able to meet all of the domestic costs, Vietnam will still need at least US\$ 2.5 billion foreign assistance for the 10-year program of post-war revival.

III. Forms of Assistance

There are numerous forms that assistance from friendly countries may take: grant assistance and loans of a low-interest, long-term character; technical assistance and capital assistance; and both multilateral and bilateral assistance. All will be helpful. And all will be needed.

Bilateral assistance is of major importance. Already more than 45 friendly countries have contributed such help, largely on a grant basis. This kind of help will continue to be essential.

Assistance in the form of long-term, low-interest loans can now play an increasing role. Although it is likely to be many years before Vietnam will be in a position to service loans on regular commercial terms, the widening possibilities for developmental activities are increasing the prospects for the economic acceptance of loans on concessional terms. These may be in either a bilateral or a multilateral framework.

It is hoped and expected that multilateral assistance will play an increasing role. This could take the form of technical assistance from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Colombo Plan countries, and through international economic and financial institutions. Regional projects such as the Mekong River Development or the Asian highway are particularly appropriate for multilateral assistance. But an even broader use of this instrument is called for. With the help of an international organization, the Republic of Vietnam is seeking to convene a consortium to aid Vietnamese development. The consortium approach has been successful for example, in Indonesia.

No one of these forms of assistance will be adequate to enable Vietnam to make the transition to a prosperous, self-sustaining economy. All of them are important. And all are welcome.

IV. Foreign Assistance Management

The Republic of Vietnam has established an Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Coordination of Foreign Assistance as the first step in the creation of a Foreign Assistance Coordination Agency to:

- Develop a policy for assistance from friendly countries;
- Calculate the amount of aid required, and the form it should take;
- Select projects according to a carefully established criteria;
- Represent Vietnam in negotiations for assistance; and
- Control the use of credits.

V. Private Investment

Because reconstruction and development require large expenditures in the private sector to create new jobs and develop Vietnam's resources, Vietnam invites foreign investment. To this end, the National Assembly is reconsidering urgently current laws on taxation, transfer of benefits and repatriation of capital with a view to promulgating a new law that will create a favorable climate for, and encourage, new foreign investment.

Already fourteen companies have applied for investment in Vietnam, an indication that the wait and see attitude has changed to a more positive one.

With the will to achieve self-support and the friendly help of other nations, the Republic of Vietnam confidently expects to have enough resources for reconstruction and development. History will view our success as a spirit of cooperation among nations of the free world.

VI. Foreign Assistance Campaign

In his speech to the U.N. General Assembly, President Nixon made clear U.S. intentions to help Vietnam in post-war development. The Republic of Vietnam is also confident that the United Nations and its specialized agencies will, when the war is over, fashion an assistance program to Vietnam similar to the Marshall Plan, which helped revive Europe after World War II.

Equally important — then as now — will be aid from other countries and assistance from international economic groups such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank.

While awaiting the complete cessation of hostilities, we are — today — turning toward development programs and creating the atmosphere and institutions necessary for economic growth.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL
SITUATION IN VIETNAM — 1970

1970 was a difficult year for Vietnam with strong inflationary pressures prevailing on the economy. The money supply expanded by 15 percent, approximately the same increase as in the previous year, and prices rose 33 percent. The main cause of the increase in the money supply was the increase in budgetary expenditures which were 37 percent over the previous year due to the rising financial requirements for pacification and reconstruction programs. In addition to the defense burden, which accounted for more than half of the budget, there was also a pressing need for public expenditures for social welfare and other programs such as financial assistance to disabled veterans, war refugees, and the Land to the Tiller program. Moreover, it was believed that the low interest rate structure, coupled with the unrealistic official exchange rate in force during the first nine months of 1970, continued to encourage non-essential imports, hoarding and speculation as well as foreign exchange transactions in the black market, all of which were harmful to the public confidence in the Vietnam piaster.

In view of this inflationary situation, generated primarily by public expenditures, hoarding and speculation, a series of financial and economic measures were undertaken by our government in the second half of 1970. The major objective of these measures was to create the favorable conditions necessary to enable our government to meet the rising financial needs while maintaining inflation within manageable limits and to facilitate the change of the structure of our economy for a new area of economic stability and long-term development.

The first measures were the revision of import procedures and the adjustment of import tax rates which resulted in a substantial increase in government revenues. Budgetary receipts almost doubled in 1970 as compared with VN\$ 72 billion in 1969. Receipts from perequation taxes rose by 30 percent while those from austerity taxes almost tripled. This sharp increase in austerity tax receipts was the result of the drastic change in austerity tax rates in late 1969.

The second measure, advance deposit requirement for imports varying from VN\$ 59 to VN\$ 590 per U.S. dollar according to the types of products, was implemented in August 1970 for the purpose of absorbing excess liquidity and discouraging speculative imports. In the last three months of 1970 this measure brought VN\$14 billion into the the banking system.

Next came the interest rate reform of September 1970, raising the bank rates

to a high level and thus narrowing the gap between the rates of banks and those of the market outside the banking system. The increase in bank rates (to a maximum of 12 percent to 20 percent for time deposits and 14 percent to 24 percent for loans) was designed to encourage time and savings deposits and to check speculative credit and inflation. To achieve these objectives, the rediscount rate at the National Bank was tripled from 6 percent to 18 percent, and commercial banks were allowed to fix their deposit and lending rates according to the forces of supply and demand in the market. It should be noted that before this drastic reform of the interest rate structure, the National Bank had, in March 1970, revised bank rates upward, from a maximum of 8 percent to 12 percent for time deposits and from 10 percent to 14 percent for loans. However, this measure was not deemed adequate to cope with the current economic situation. The beneficial effects of the higher rates were reflected in the increases of 17 percent in savings deposits and of 50 percent in time deposits from private individuals during the fourth quarter of the year.

In view of the unrealistic official exchange rate of our currency, the value of our piaster should have been adjusted to be approximately in line with its real price in the international market. However, on account of political and psychological considerations, it was believed difficult for us, at this stage, to make a comprehensive reform of the exchange system. Consequently, only a parallel exchange market was established in addition to the official one with the hope of partly correcting the distortions in the structure of our economy. The parallel exchange rate of VN\$ 275 to one U.S. dollar was applied to most foreign exchange transactions except: government receipts and expenditures, sales of U.S. dollars by foreign governments, transfers for students studying abroad, imports of basic necessities. The main goals of this reform were the simplification of the foreign exchange system, the promotion of exports and foreign investment, and the reduction of pressures on the foreign exchange black market.

The results of this series of measures were encouraging and could be considered as successful in the first phase. The 1970 inflationary gap was maintained within manageable limits, approximately at the same level as in the previous year. After having increased by 23 percent in the first nine months, prices rose only by an additional 7 percent in the last quarter despite the partial devaluation of the piaster and the higher tax rates on some imported products. Of special significance were the stability of the price of rice and the decrease in the price of gold and the black market price of foreign exchange to levels even below those prevailing before the establishment of the parallel exchange market.

In spite of these encouraging results, the financial outlook for 1971 still remains uncertain. Although the prospect for agricultural and industrial production, which increased by 10 percent and 13 percent respectively in 1970, is very favorable thanks primarily to the improvement of security conditions, our government still will have to face many financial difficulties and challenges in the current year.

The promulgation of the «Land to the Tiller» law in March 1970 — a revolutionary step forward in land reform policy with the aim of achieving social justice, agricultural development and political stability — has as objectives the expropriation of about 1 million hectares of land with fair compensations to expropriated landowners and the free distribution of these lands to 800,000 tenant farmers during the period 1970-72. The total cost of this radical land reform program has

been put at VN\$ 176 billion, roughly about 90 percent of the 1970 budget. In addition new substantial military expenditures arising from our replacement of allied troops, financial assistance to government employees and disabled war veterans will certainly impose a heavy financial burden on the budget, while the increase in government revenues from fiscal measures will be limited due to the restricted base for the levy of taxes and the risk of generating harmful fiscal effect on the price level.

President Nguyen Van Thieu (center left), of South Vietnam hands over 500 land titles to local farmers in Khanh Hung giving them permanent ownership of their plots of land. As a part of the ceremonies President Thieu also

awarded medals to provincial and village officials and presented three small tractors to farmers who have proved themselves for their outstanding efforts.



C H A P T E R III

A BRIEF REVIEW OF FOREIGN AID TO VIETNAM FROM 1964 TO 1970 AND SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 1970 PROGRAM

Since the proclamation of independence in 1945 to the present—Vietnam has had to endure an unrelenting war that has put into danger its existence and its liberty, and that has brought much grief and ruin to the Vietnamese people.

In July 1964, conscious of its limited resources, having to face up to economic and financial problems that were becoming more difficult day by day and no longer able to carry on alone the twin tasks of winning a war and rebuilding its economy, Vietnam broadcast an appeal to the free world to come to its assistance.

This appeal was heard and received with much sympathy by a great number of friendly countries and charitable organizations. Since then men and women of many countries have come to aid our civilian population. Goods and services have flowed into Vietnam, all carrying with them a concrete proof of international support. This demonstration of sympathy was particularly generous after the communist offensive during Tet in February of 1968 when many innocent civilians were killed and houses burned and important supplies of food destroyed.

1970 Developments

It was also very evident following the events in Cambodia in March 1970 in which thousands of Vietnamese — mostly women and children — lost their lives. The survivors, more than 200,000 Vietnamese refugees, fled with a few clothes and family relics but leaving behind them their life savings. Their return, and the problem of their resettlement, was resolved by the government with the generous assistance from foreign individuals, private organizations and governments. There were further demonstrations of sympathy by the foreign community after the Typhoons Nora and Louise hit Central Vietnam in October 1970, causing great loss of lives, of homes, of crops and livestock. Contributions from twelve countries to the typhoon affected area are reflected in country assistance data shown on this report. There were still other contributions from countries and international charitable organizations not quantified in this report.

The ebb and flow of war damage and terrorist tactics has been marked throughout Vietnam's countryside as well as its major cities. The enforced tax collections by enemy agents, and a program of steady and continuous assassi-



In October 1970, Typhoons Louise and Nora struck Central Vietnam, and within hours roads were blocked, fields under water and the population flooded from their homes. Helicopters rescued families from the roofs of the houses, and schools and public buildings served as emergency shelters.



Friends of Vietnam came to our help, and food supplies, pharmaceuticals, blankets, tents and many other items were rushed to Vietnam from many countries. As quickly as the emergency supplies arrived, they were transported from the airport by truck to distribution centers where they were unloaded by Boy Scouts and other volunteers.

nations of the local leadership, have taken their toll. The costs of defense have steadily mounted with an expansion of the armed forces and the assumption of increased responsibilities for the security of the country. Nevertheless, we have witnessed an improved economic situation as production expanded, particularly in the agricultural area. Special economic measures taken in October have managed, in conjunction with generous foreign aid, to contain the inflationary pressures to a remarkable degree.

In this circumstance, foreign assistance programs in the health and education fields were largely maintained and the trends toward reconstruction and development assistance, first detected last year, were even more noteworthy in 1970. With improvement in the overall situation, new construction and rehabilitation activities increased and foreign assistance programs in total exceeded those of 1969 on a comparable expenditure basis.

The government was pleased to receive a series of official visitors from Japan, Korea, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other nations seeking information at first hand of the social and economic situation, the major and most important economic needs, and the government's plans to deal with them. The Asian Development Bank has also accomplished its first loan to Vietnam after an intensive pre-loan economic review and project analysis. Private and commercial representatives have also begun the fact-finding and getting-acquainted process which we hope will prepare a base for new programs in future years and stimulate the growth of the private sector as well as aiding the government to provide health, education, and other public services. The government is anxious to encourage more official and private visits and is gratified to know that already many nations are planning to send teams of officials to Vietnam in 1971.



During 1970, many high-level delegations visited Vietnam to review joint programs of mutual economic interest. The Korean delegation, led by Mr. Nam Duck Woo, Minister of Finance, is pictured above with the President of Vietnam, His Excellency Nguyen Van Thieu and the Vietnamese Minister of Economy.



Each year, the Government of Vietnam meets with cooperating countries to review the progress of development projects, and plan new ones. The Minister of Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Development is shown addressing the Sino-Vietnamese Economic Commission during its 1970 session held in Saigon.

Government Actions

For its part the government is also keenly aware of its responsibilities to improve the climate for foreign investments, to draw up appropriate plans to express its priorities, and to provide organizational arrangements to coordinate the administration of foreign aid and domestic resources to make them both more effective and productive. The general economic and fiscal actions that are a precondition to success in this area have been outlined in the preceding chapter. The preparation of well thought through requests for reconstruction and development projects is an essential next step. Here, too, we will seek help for a series of technical studies and for development of documented project proposals.

Economic planning has received much attention in 1970. While it has not been possible to produce an overall plan, which in itself is a long-range task, some sector planning has been accomplished and priorities identified. A beginning has been made in the preparation of an agricultural plan, perhaps the top priority area for Vietnam's future—for food supply, raw materials, and export earnings. Development of export potential in both agriculture and industry is another major concern. Of special interest is the northern sector of South Vietnam which has been so much affected in the course of the war, where problems of refugees and readjustment to peace are serious, and where natural resources are limited and insufficient for continued dependence on its traditional economy.

Finally, the government is moving to improve the coordination of the foreign aid program. In early 1970 special organizational arrangements were made to handle Vietnam/Japan economic matters including foreign aid. This inter-ministerial committee paralleled a similar committee established for Vietnam/Republic of China economic discussions. Both are chaired by the Minister for Reconstruction and Planning. Ministries have also been authorized to undertake aid discussions directly with foreign embassies. These arrangements are in process of change as the Government now plans to establish a Foreign Aid Coordinating Agency. In the meantime the Minister of State for Reconstruction and Planning has been designated to fulfill responsibilities of a Coordinator of all foreign aid programs.

1970 Program

In 1970 over \$25 million in assistance was provided to Vietnam. Of this amount over \$20 million in grant social and economic assistance to South Vietnam was expended by 22 countries, excluding the US under bilateral programs. Additionally, over \$1 million in cash and in kind contributions were made through the League of Red Cross Societies by eleven of these same countries and nine others including official government, National Red Cross Society, and private contributions. Finally, about \$3.4 million was expended or committed by the UN agencies.

The pattern of grant assistance followed closely that of previous years, i.e., over one-third was in the form of medical assistance, and over one-third allocated to education and training. Over 60% of the bilateral aid represented continuing activities for medical teams, education, training, and social welfare. Most of the balance of the bilateral funds was also used for relief and welfare programs not necessarily continuing, and for construction. Contributions by UN agencies were largely for advisory assistance.

For bilateral grant aid direct from Governments and national social welfare societies the distribution of assistance by sector is as follows :

	1970	1964-1970	%
Medical	\$6,977,986	\$49,775,171	34.1
Education	5,289,272	34,421,379	23.6
Training	1,341,809	15,111,019	10.3
Refugees and Relief	1,481,093	12,844,295	8.8
Public Works and Power	2,132,493	9,938,363	6.8
Social Welfare	1,599,050	8,668,047	5.9
Agriculture	364,162	3,122,562	2.1
Other	1,403,754	12,153,234	8.4
TOTALS	\$20,589,619	\$146,034,070	100.0



France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Japan and New Zealand are among the many countries that have contributed equipment and scholarships to the four public universities of South Vietnam, located in Hue, Dalat, Saigon, Can Tho, and the National Technical Center and the National Agricultural Center in Saigon. Even though Vietnam is at war, it is preparing its youth for the important task of rebuilding the nation's economy. Teachers, engineers, agriculturalists, chemists, physicists, doctors and lawyers will all be needed. In the past years, Vietnamese youth had to go abroad for their higher education but now, as more and more Vietnamese return with advanced degrees in different specialities, they can stay at home. The Chairman of the Department of Organic Chemistry, who obtained her advanced degree (agrégée) at the University of Toulouse, France, is pictured working with two of her students.



In Saigon, Grall Hospital is one of the oldest, but best equipped. In the intensive care ward, the condition of a critically ill Vietnamese patient is monitored continually by electronic equipment provided recently to the hospital by the French Government.



Elementary education is among the most important responsibilities of government; classrooms and teachers are needed in ever increasing numbers to meet the needs of Vietnamese youth. Foreign assistance to the education sector continues to be one of the most important, accounting for 24 % of the total. The kindergarten children of the S.O.S. Village, near Saigon, sponsored by the German Hermann-Gemeiner Funds, are pictured here greeting visitors.

The grant assistance total of over \$25 million on an expenditure basis in 1970 compares with the grant aid reported for 1969 of \$25.8 million. The data, however, is not strictly comparable. The 1969 total included a number of commitments for which no expenditures took place in that year. These were for a number of hospital and housing construction projects, major repairs, and machinery imports. The 1970 total on the other hand excluded new commitments for which no expenditures were undertaken. Also, there were undoubtedly some donations through LICROSS in 1969 not included in data for the bilateral programs and not elsewhere recorded. Making appropriate adjustments we may conclude that aid in 1970 on expenditure basis from non-US sources was about 25% greater than in 1969. Similarly on a commitments basis the 1970 program has exceeded 1969 by over 30 %.

From the standpoint of impact on the economy, the foreign assistance program is funding a number of construction projects which are either in process or expected to get under way in 1971. These include renovation and expansion of the hospital at Bien Hoa (\$1 million from Australia); replacement of the Saigon Cho Ray hospital (Japan) at a total cost in excess of \$12 million; the replacement of the Cho Quan hospital (Saigon) at a cost of over \$2.5 million (Korea); building a vocational School for Destitute Girls at Binh Loi at a cost of \$374,000 (Netherlands); construction of the National Institute of Public Health, a UN Funds-in-trust project costing in excess of \$1 million; refugee housing at costs exceeding \$700,000 (Japan). Also there will be costs beyond previous estimates for the repair of the pen-stocks at Da Nhim Dam and transmission lines for \$1 million; and additional costs for a hospital at Danang (Germany) in excess of \$1 million. Finally, perhaps \$2.5 million will be expended for the Saigon slaughter house funded from a 1966 German loan. It is planned that the above \$22 million of construction activities will be completed over the next two to three years.

The activity in 1970, with increased attention on longer-range reconstruction and development activities carried forward the trend first noticed in 1969. Visits by officials from foreign aid agencies and other government ministries in 1970, and those already planned for 1971, suggests a further, if cautious, continuing advance in this same direction. More and more people are convinced that the time is ripe for development. Increasing interest is being shown in the entire field of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, in establishing banking institutions for agriculture and industry, in providing technical assistance in the form of consultants to undertake feasibility studies in priority areas. The arrival of these visitors has also pointed to certain problems requiring urgent solution by the GVN and have highlighted a need for government level determination of priorities as well as the preparation of feasibility studies for major projects.

Finally, in 1970 two development loans were approved for Vietnam and proceeds of an earlier loan began to be used. Agreement was reached with the Asian Development Bank for a loan to fund a number of fishery projects. Terms were 2.5% interest over 25 years with a five-year grace period. A \$4.5 million loan from Japan for building a thermo-electric plant at Cho Quan was also agreed. In this case the interest is 6% per year and the loan term is 10 years with a three-year grace period. Finally a total of DM 13.5 million (\$3.5 million) of the 1966 German loan of DM 20 million was agreed for a slaughter house. Equipment was previously purchased and construction is now under way. The loan terms are 3% interest and 25 years to repay principal.

The external assistance that countries around the world have given to us has helped us to overcome many difficulties and calamities. Although the war continues, substantial improvements have been observed in different sectors of our economy. If the Vietnamese people have the will to survive and to reconstruct, it is — for the most part — the result of the understanding, friendship, generosity and above all the cooperation of our friends and allies; these decisive factors have brought the necessary assistance to us for a successful reconstruction of our nation led by the government of the Republic of Vietnam.

The German Government financed the construction of a 170-bed hospital in Danang to replace the hospital ship HELGOLAND, that has been

providing medical care to Danang since 1967. The hospital is to be completed and occupied by January 1, 1972.



C H A P T E R I V

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES GRANT ASSISTANCE

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A. UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM DURING THE YEAR 1970

During the year 1970 the United Nations system provided technical assistance to the Republic of Vietnam through the United Nations Development Programme, the Regular Programmes of the Specialized Agencies, and through UNICEF. A special contribution of US\$ 50,000 was made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Vietnamese Red Cross for assistance to refugees from the Khmer Republic.

The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have further sponsored the participation of representatives from Vietnam at numerous conferences, seminars and training courses both inside and outside the ECAFE region.

The definite figures for the assistance provided during 1970 are not yet available but it is estimated that total assistance programmed for 1970 amount US\$ 4,666,500. Details of the estimated expenditures for 1970 as well as a comparison with assistance provided during 1969 are to be found in the annex to this document.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The basic objective of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is to help the less developed countries in the world to develop their human and natural resources more fully. To this end UNDP assists Governments of developing countries, at their specific request, in carrying out high-priority pre-investment studies, in establishing national and regional training institutions and executing technical assistance projects. UNDP renders this assistance through the «participating and executing agencies» (FAO, UNESCO, WHO, etc.) each of which has a well-defined sphere of competence (agriculture, education and science, health etc.) Project formulation, approval and execution are therefore conducted under a three-way partnership involving the government of the recipient country, the executing agency concerned and UNDP.

For programming and operational purposes the Programme is still divided into a Technical Assistance Component and a Special Fund Component but it is expected that this distinction will gradually disappear with the introduction of new and decentralized programming procedures. The main difference between the two components in substance is that Technical Assistance projects are usually smaller in scale, while Special Fund assistance involves a relatively larger input of expert assistance and equipment. In 1970, assistance has been given to the Republic of Vietnam under both components.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

Each country requesting assistance under the Technical Assistance component has a «country target» which determines for a given year the volume of assistance to which that country is entitled.

Within the limits of this country target the Government can request technical assistance, mainly in the form of expert services, but also fellowships for training abroad and limited quantities of equipment.

The country target for the Republic of Vietnam for 1970 amounted to US\$ 380,000 to which the unused balance of the 1969 target was added. The total

available funds for programming in 1970 amounted therefore to US\$567,000 of which US\$467,000 was committed at the end of the year.

In 1970 two United Nations experts in *mother and child welfare* continued to assist the Mother and Child Welfare Department in the Ministry of Social Welfare. The principal purpose of this project is to reorganize and to strengthen the Mother and Child Welfare Department so that it can be fully responsible for the supervision of orphanages, day-care centres and nursery schools in the whole country, and for the organization of training courses to meet the growing need for qualified staff for these institutions. With assistance from UNICEF, mobile teams were set up, which, in addition to their supervision activities, have also organized regional short-term training courses for social welfare personnel in the regional services. National «in service» training programmes were conducted for staff of orphanages and nurseries in accordance with the expert's recommendations.

A United Nations *taxation* adviser assisted the Ministry of Finance in the codification and revision of fiscal legislation and recommended measures to increase tax revenue without introducing new taxes. Expert assistance was further provided in the field of *budget legislation* and fellowships in *customs administration* were awarded in order to strengthen the Customs Department.

An expert in *statistics* completed his assignment in Vietnam during 1970. His task had been to assist the National Institute of Statistics in organizing and conducting training courses in statistics.

The International Labour Organization sent an expert to Vietnam to continue the assistance previously given by other ILO experts in the field of *vocational rehabilitation*. As a result, a Selective Employment Service for disabled persons was created in the National Rehabilitation Centre which will not only find employment for the handicapped persons who received professional training at the Centre but will also find places for handicapped persons at normal training courses for those disabled not requiring special courses. The expert further assisted in improving and reorganizing vocational training facilities at the Centre.

Human resources development was further promoted through expert assistance in the field of *vocational training*. Special attention was given to *management training* and ILO experts in accounting and industrial engineering made an important contribution to training courses organized by the Industrial Development Centre.

The Food and Agricultural Organization awarded two short-term fellowships in *plant protection* which enabled two officials from the Plant Protection Department to participate in training programmes in Japan and the United States.

UNDP provided funds for the continuation of a *tuberculosis control* project by the World Health Organization. The purpose of this project is to assist in setting up a national tuberculosis control service. Particular attention was given to the training of Vietnamese personnel in BCG vaccination and preparations were made to launch in 1971 a permanent BCG vaccination programme covering the whole country.

A *postal adviser* from the Universal Postal Union arrived in Vietnam in 1970 in order to study with the Vietnamese postal authorities the possibilities of improving postal facilities in Vietnam.

Three experts from the International Trade Centre conducted together with the Vietnamese Export Promotion Centre a symposium on *export promotion*. During

The Director of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, surrounded by the WHO Representative and experts, listens as one of the WHO advisers discusses how posters and other educational materials will be used in the permanent BCG vaccination programme that begins in 1971.



two weeks the different aspects of export promotion in general and of export promotion in Vietnam were discussed with government officials and representatives of Vietnamese industries. The symposium has led to a renewed interest in export promotion. One of the export promotion advisers is now attached to the Export Promotion Centre for an initial-period of one year. He will assist the Centre in recommending measures for an active export promotion policy.

Funds were also available for projects in the field of *economic planning, manpower planning, forestry development, telecommunication training, and industrial development* but the implementation of these projects has to be postponed for various reasons.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER THE SPECIAL FUND COMPONENT

Two Special Fund projects are being executed in Vietnam:

(1) National Technical Institute, Saigon

The purpose of this UNESCO project is to improve and expand higher grade technician training facilities, and to raise the level and quality of instruction at the National Technical Centre at Phu Tho, Saigon.

Since this project became operational in 1968, UNESCO experts in electrical power, electronics, soil mechanics, industrial chemistry, photogrammetry, thermodynamics and strength of materials have been lecturing in their respective fields of activity and they have assisted the different schools at the National Technical Centre in improving laboratory facilities for which an important quantity of modern equipment has been provided by UNESCO. A consultant mission to advise on the installation of a hydraulics laboratory was also carried out during 1970.

The total commitment of UNDP for this project amounts to US\$ 1,722,831.

(2) Offshore Fishery Development Project

UNDP has allocated US\$ 1,173,500 towards the execution of this project which is also benefitting from important contributions made by the Governments of the United States and The Netherlands through Funds-in-Trust arrangements with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of the Republic of Vietnam in carrying out an off-shore fishery development project.

In particular the project will:

— Carry out exploratory and experimental fishing for demersal species on



The UNDP/FAO/Special Fund project, «Off-Shore Fisheries», is now in its third and final year of a systematic assessment of the fishery resources off the coast of South Vietnam in the China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand. These deep-water fishing vessels were financed by special grants from the United States and the Netherlands to the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign: the *Kyoshin-Maru 52*, chartered from Japan with a grant from the United States of America; the *Huu Nghi*, a gift of the Dutch people. These ships are fitted for deep-water trawling and are equipped with modern, electronic fish-finding aids and navigational equipment.

the shelf area off the coast of the Republic of Vietnam as well as for pelagic species in off-shore waters.

— Study the commercial feasibility of introducing modern craft and fishing methods to exploit these resources.

— Study the present marketing problems in the country and assess present and immediate future prospects for marketing increased landings of fish resulting from the above exploratory and experimental fishing activities.

During 1970 exploratory and experimental fishing was carried out in the South China Sea with two vessels, the «Kyoshin Maru» and «Huu-Nghi». Experiments were made with new mid-water trawling techniques, and preparations were made for experimental purse-seine fishing in 1971. Vietnamese fishermen were trained by FAO experts in modern fishing techniques.

A UNESCO consultant carried out a short mission to Vietnam in order to assist the new Fisheries Institute to establish a laboratory for the identification of the types of fish caught by the projects vessels.

REGIONAL SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS IN WHICH THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM IS PARTICIPATING

In addition to the above mentioned national projects Vietnam participated also in the following regional projects :

— *Institutional Support to the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.*

The purpose of this project is to assist the Mekong Committee in making pre-investment studies, in individual project and basin planning, in navigation improvement, in carrying out economic and social studies and in the implementation of priority construction projects.

A draft Indicative Basin Plan was published in 1970 and subsequently discussed at seminars in the Khmer Republic, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Once finalized, this plan will provide useful guidelines for the future hydrological, agricultural, industrial and social development of the Lower Mekong Basin.

— *Institution Support for the Asian Highway*

The target of the Asian Highway project is to provide at least one through-route from east to west, from the Republic of Vietnam to Iran, with suitable links

In addition to the French project director, FAO experts from Iceland, Norway, and England have participated in the project by supervising the fish census, and training Vietnamese in modern deep-water fishing techniques. With increased skills, and a more modern fishing fleet, Vietnamese fishermen will increase their catch and provide more fish for domestic consumption as well as shell-fish and fish for export.

The Icelandic fishing technologist, pictured working with his Vietnamese counterparts, demonstrates how to repair modern, heavy-duty, deep-water nets.



to the countries that do not lie along this route. In 1965, ECAFE set up the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee to assist in the development of this project and in 1968 a permanent bureau, the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau was created. This Bureau assists member countries in improving highroad connections and maintenance. In the framework of this project the Republic of Vietnam received equipment for a road research laboratory.

— *Asian Statistical Institute*

As recommended by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, an Asia Statistical Institute was established in Tokyo in order to provide the region with skilled statisticians and to undertake research in applied statistical problems common to the countries of the region. A Vietnamese statistician participated in the Institute's first training courses.

— *Feasibility Studies for the Asian Telecommunication Network*

The Republic of Vietnam is taking active part in this project, the purpose of which is to assist the Governments of the ECAFE region in carrying out feasibility studies of the national and international telecommunication links which will form the Asian international telecommunication network. During 1970 studies were made of the telecommunication connections between Vietnam and its neighbouring countries. An important aspect of this project concerns the training of the telecommunication officials, and Vietnamese telecommunication experts took part in two seminars organized in Bangkok.

— *Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning*

This Institute is a regional college for senior Government officials responsible for economic development policies and programmes in their countries and Vietnamese officials have attended the Institute's general and specialized training courses.

— *A South East Asia Transport Survey* is being carried out by the Asian Development Bank in order to establish a plan for coordinating the development of maritime and air transport in South East Asia.

— *A Higher-Level Management, Technical and Productivity Training* project was approved during 1970.

REGULAR PROGRAMMES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

United Nations

The United Nations administers a Funds-in-Trust project in Social Welfare Training for which the Government of the Netherlands has made funds available. This project has led to the establishment of a National School for Social Work which is now providing training courses for social welfare personnel with the assistance of United Nations experts. The first phase of the construction of a new building for the school was almost completed during 1970. Funds for its construction were made available by the US Government.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The UNIDO Regular Programme for 1970 contained a fellowship in Industrial Standardization.

World Health Organization

The most important Regular Programme is that of the World Health Organization and this Programme was further expanded during 1970.

A medical officer and public health nurse continued to assist the Ministry of Health in organizing a *venereal disease control* programme. The activities of this project are directed towards the training of health personnel in the modern methods of venereal disease control.

Three WHO sanitary engineers respectively stationed in Can Tho, Da Nang and Saigon, assisted the Government in improving *environmental health*. In the framework of this project special attention is being given to municipal sanitation, quality control of water supplies, rat control, anti-plague campaigns, etc. It is hoped that in 1971 a start can be made on the development and implementation of country-wide programmes.

Assistance to *Health Laboratory Services* continued to be given in 1970 by a serologist and by an expert in biological products control.

Training in *health statistics* was given to personnel in the Ministry of Health under supervision of a WHO statistician who also advised on improving the collection and processing of vital and health statistics.

At the request of the Government, WHO provided 2,000,000 primaquina tablets to support the Government's activities to *control malaria*.

Assistance previously given to plan and to organize an adequate *quarantine service* was continued with the arrival of a new International Quarantine Adviser who will advise the Government on the establishment of an effective plague and cholera control system at the Tan Son Nhut airport and in the ports of Vietnam.

By far the most important WHO project in operation during 1970 was the *National Institute of Public Health* project. The purpose of this project is to assist the Government in the establishment and operation of the National Institute of Public Health, which will be responsible for centralizing co-ordinating and implementing programmes in education and training for various categories of this health and medical workers. This project is also supported by contributions from the Government of the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States. With the assistance of WHO experts, training course were given during 1970, including an international seminar on plague. Preparation for the construction of a permanent building for the Institute continued in 1970.



The National Institute of Public Health is responsible for all training programs of the Ministry of Public Health. Three students of the first-year class were photographed in the biochemistry laboratory of the Institute with their instructor who had a WHO fellowship for three years of post-graduate work in biochemistry at the University of Anvers, Belgium. Beginning in January 1971, the Ministry of Health will begin a nation-wide, permanent BCG vaccination campaign to protect all children under 12 years of age against tuberculosis. UNICEF and Canada are providing the BCG for this campaign.

In addition to the above mentioned expert posts, an important number of *fellowships* were awarded by WHO to enable Vietnamese student to study abroad and to participate in seminars. Furthermore, numerous *consultants* have made missions to Vietnam in order to advise on such subjects as Educational Health, Tuberculosis Control, Nursing, Entomological Services, Solid Waste Management, etc.

International Atomic Energy Agency

At the request of the Government, an IAEA expert carried out a mission to advise and assist in an overall survey of the country's needs in the field of food preservation. In addition, the expert conducted a three week course in general food technology and preservation of food by radiation.

U.N.I.C.E.F.

UNICEF co-operates with the Government of the Republic of Vietnam in executing both long-term and emergency programmes which benefit, directly or indirectly, the children of Vietnam. UNICEF's assistance in the form of equipment, supplies, fellowships and stipends for teachers during 1970 amounted to approximately US\$ 364,500.

LONG-TERM PROGRAMMES

Health

Most of UNICEF's long-term programmes are connected with projects of the Ministry of Health.

The Government's activities in the field of *Mother and Child Welfare* continued to be supported by UNICEF. Equipment and supplies were made available to the Ministry of Health, and UNICEF financed the participation of rural

midwives in a refresher training courses at provincial hospitals as well as post-graduate courses for paediatricians, midwives and nurses.

UNICEF continued to collaborate with WHO in providing assistance to the Government's *tuberculosis control* programme. One of the aims of this project is to give BCG vaccinations to all infants

UNICEF further supported the various *immunization* campaigns (plague, smallpox, cholera, polio, etc.) and, in addition to basic equipment, made available an additional 200,000 precontracted ampoules for the local production of small-pox vaccine.

In an effort to improve *school health*, UNICEF financed the installation of a watersupply and latrines in a school at Bien Hoa and similar activities are scheduled for schools in Long Xuyen and Tan An.

Equipment for the *Venereal Disease* Control Laboratory arrived in 1970.

Social Welfare

UNICEF continued to provide financial support to the mobile teams of the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Ministry's regional supervision activities. Courses on infant care and day-care in Saigon and in the provinces were also supported by UNICEF for which a close collaboration was maintained with the UN experts in Mother and Child Welfare,

UNICEF delivered furniture and equipment for the School of Social Work, which will eventually be financed from Fund-in-Trust contributions made by the U.S. and Dutch Governments.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMMES

Camp and school feeding programmes were continued during 1970. UNICEF made available skim milk and vitamin tablets for these programmes.

In response to the Government's appeal for assistance UNICEF has provided some *relief aid* to refugee children from Cambodia. Milk powder, condensed milk, multivitamin tablets and soap were provided for this purpose.

UNICEF also pledged 3,000 blankets for children from the area affected by typhoon *Louise* and *Nora*



A U.N. expert from Greece discusses the results of field work with an advanced-class of social welfare workers from both public and private agencies, including a Catholic and a Buddhist nun (foreground). At the conclusion of the 1970-71 academic year, the school will graduate its second class of supervisors and social welfare instructors. Some of the class will continue their studies in England and other countries to prepare to replace the U.N. experts.

The newly-completed National School of Social Work, located in Saigon, provides training for professional social workers who must deal with the great social problems in South Vietnam. The school receives technical assistance from the United Nations (UNICEF). The Netherlands and the U.S. have made grants to UNICEF and the U.N. Office of Technical Cooperation to provide staff, equipment and stipends.

SUMMARY OF UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM

	1969 ^{a/}	1970 ^{b/}
United Nations Development Programme		
Technical Assistance	175,294	467,000
Special Fund (National)	367,913	940,000
Special Fund (Regional)	521,883	477,000
Freedom From Hunger Campaign ^{c/}	925,400	662,000
Regular and Other Programmes		
United Nations (Regular)	18,000	11,000
United Nations (Other) ^{d/}	69,032	95,000
WHO (Regular)	262,687	426,000
WHO (Other) ^{e/}	47,895	1,147,000
Other Regular Programmes	9,000	27,000
UNICEF	392,000	364,500
UNHCR	—	50,000 ^{f/}
TOTAL	2,789,104	4,666,500

^{a/} Delivered assistance.

^{b/} Programmed assistance, estimated expenditures.

^{c/} Funds from a special contribution from the government of the Netherlands and the United States of America in support of the UNDP/SF/FAO Off-Shore Fishery project.

^{d/} Funds from a special contribution by the government of the Netherlands to the U.N. Office of Technical Cooperation for the National School of Social Work.

^{e/} Funds from special contribution by the government of the Netherlands and the United States of America earmarked for the construction of the National Institute of Public Health.

^{f/} Grant by the UNHCR to the LICROSS in support of its relief and humanitarian projects in Vietnam.



B. LICROSS

League of Red Cross Societies

Many governments and national Red Cross Societies made contributions in 1970 for civilians of South Vietnam through LICROSS. The contributions were in cash and also in kind comprising school and household articles, food, clothing, vehicle parts, medical supplies and equipment.

LICROSS published reports identify 1970 gifts it has received in cash and kind for South Vietnam from the following countries:

	Cash	In Kind	Total
Australia	5,988	36,612	42,600
Austria	2,000	—	2,000
Canada	127,768	59,065	186,833
Denmark	4,466	—	4,466
Finland	8,391	25,444	33,835
France	1,822	1,142	2,964
India	—	674	674
Japan	5,012	117,523	122,535
Monaco	27	—	27
Netherlands	430	—	430
New Zealand	2,321	—	2,321
Norway	75,096	—	75,096
Philippines	250	—	250
Portugal	105	—	105
Singapore	—	324	324
Sweden	289,609	63,349	352,958
Switzerland	17,442	7,209	24,651
Thailand	—	812	812
United Kingdom	2,579	8,140	10,719
United States	3,975	216,815	220,790
UNHCR	50,233	—	50,233
Private Donations	78	—	78
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS (in U.S. dollars)	\$597,592	\$537,109	\$1,134,701

C. The Asian Development Bank

In 1968, the Asian Development Bank approved a grant of \$89,000 to provide three experts for one year each as advisors to the management of three Vietnamese financial institutions: The Industrial Development Center; SOFIDIV (Société Financière pour le Développement de l'Industrie au Vietnam); and the Refinancing Fund of the Central Bank.

In December 1970, the Asian Development Bank also approved a grant for \$68,000 to cover the costs of two fisheries experts to advise the Directorate of Fisheries in the establishment of training programs for its technicians and Vietnamese fishermen in the use of equipment and instruments that will be procured from the proceeds of the \$2.5 million loan from the Asian Development Bank to the Agricultural Development Bank of Vietnam.

C H A P T E R V

ANNEXES

- I Grant Economic and Social Aid: 1970
- II Official Loan Assistance—1970
- III Summary of Aid by Country: 1964-1970
- IV Private Organizations Extending Assistance to Vietnam
- V External Aid Program of Donor Countries—1970

Statistical note: Data shown are from country reports for calendar or country fiscal year 1970. They represent close approximations of expenditures for calendar year 1970 with some limited forward commitment of funds, in the cases of the UN Specialized Agencies and the Asian Development Bank, primarily for technical assistance. For information on economic and social assistance to Vietnam from the United States of America, please refer to the 1970 «Report to the Ambassador from the Director of the United States Agency for International Development — Vietnam».

ANNEX I

Grant Economic and Social Aid Official and Private 1970 (Estimated value in US Dollars)

Australia*	\$2,302,000	
Belgium	59,200	
Canada*	1,639,832	
Republic of China	1,171,040	
Denmark*	10,000	
France*	5,094,088	
Federal Republic of Germany	5,440,650	
Greece	10,000	
Hong Kong	6,180	
Iran	80,000	
Italy	19,838	
Japan*	1,832,733	
Khmer Republic	47,100	
Republic of Korea	270,000	
Malaysia	21,002	
Netherlands*	695,602	
New Zealand*	802,500	
Singapore*	7,330	
Switzerland*	156,374	
Thailand*	1,130	
United Kingdom*	908,020	
Vatican	15,000	
Sub-total - country bilateral grant aid		\$20,589,619
International Institutions Grant Aid		
Asian-Development Bank	68,000	
LICROSS	1,134,701	
UN Agencies:	(3,374,500)	
UNDP/SF	1,884,000	
Freedom from hunger	662,000	
UN, WHO, and other Regular Programs	464,000	
UNICEF	364,500	
UNHCR **	(50,000)	
Funds-in-Trust ***	(1,242,000)	
Sub-total - International institutions grant aid		\$4,577,201
GRAND TOTAL		\$25,166,820

*Contributions made through LICROSS are included in that total.

** Included under LICROSS

*** Shown in bilateral programs

ANNEX II

Official Loans — 1970

Asian Development Bank

\$2,500,000

A loan between the Government of Vietnam and the Asian Development Bank was agreed to on December 16, 1970, to provide \$2.5 million to the Agricultural Development Bank of Vietnam at 2.5 % interest with repayment over 25 years, including a 5-year grace period. The loan is to be disbursed through the Agricultural Development Bank of Vietnam for the mechanization and equipping of approximately 400 coastal and off-shore fishing vessels and equipping of two cold storage plants with ice-making facilities. In addition to the loan amount, the agreement also provides for a grant (\$68,000) for experts (1 masterfisherman, 1 fish technologist) as advisors to the Directorate of Fisheries.

Japan

\$4,500,000

In December 1970, the Governments of Japan and Vietnam signed a loan agreement for \$4.5 million to the Vietnam Power Company at 6 % interest, for 10 years with a 3-year grace period. This loan will permit the Vietnam Power Company to purchase generators that will provide 30 megawatts of additional power for the city of Saigon.

In Vietnam, fish is the traditional form of animal protein. To increase fish supply, the government is aiding private industry to modernize its fishing fleet and to improve facilities for transporting and marketing the catch. The Asian Development Bank in December 1970 approved a loan of \$2.5 million to the Government of Vietnam to increase the capitalization of the Agricultural Development Bank of Vietnam for loans to fishermen. The loans will be used to procure modern fishing gear, equip-

ment, cooling houses, and to improve transportation of the fish to market.

Many of the ships of the Vietnamese fishery fleet stay at sea for 10 days to 2 weeks; the catch is stored in ice, shaved aboard from blocks loaded at port before sailing. Fish, iced in boxes, is shown being unloaded at a crowded fishing port. Improved cooling and transport methods could save the more than 30% of the catch now lost in transit from port to market.



Federal Republic of Germany

Agreement to provide DM 20 million loan (currently \$5.5 million) at 3 % interest for 25 years, with a seven-year grace period, was signed by the Governments of Vietnam and the Federal Republic of Germany on June 28, 1966. Action on the use of this resource was suspended following the Tet offensive of 1968. Planning was resumed in 1969, and equipment procured in that year. The original planning cost of DM 12 million has risen and, in 1970, DM 13.5 million (\$3.7 million) was assigned for the slaughterhouse project at Saigon-Gia Dinh. Construction is now under way. The balance of DM 6.5 million (\$1.8 million) is proposed to be used by the Agricultural Development Bank to finance the foreign exchange costs of fishery industry projects such as refrigerating and freezing units, insulated truck bodies for more efficient fish transport, and the construction of fish-flour plants. While this loan was agreed to over four years ago, circumstances precluded its utilization at that time. Actions to utilize that loan were mainly undertaken in 1970.

The German Ambassador is shown with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Economy, the Minister of State for Reconstruction, and other GVN officials as the important features of a

modern slaughterhouse are explained by the head of the Industrial Development Center. The slaughterhouse is being financed through a German loan.



ANNEX III

Grant Economic and Social Aid Official and Private July 1964 — December 1970

Argentina	\$290,000
Australia*	20,703,580
Austria*	50
Belgium	423,160
Brazil	183,000
Canada*	12,884,065
Republic of China	3,860,462
Costa Rica	7,000
Denmark*	96,000
Ecuador	2,160
France*	31,590,934
Federal Republic of Germany	37,333,850
Greece	25,000
Guatemala	7,500
Honduras	10,000
Hong Kong	82,215
India*	10,850
Iran	602 500
Ireland	2,800
Israel	5,900
Italy	1,026,138
Japan*	11,477,878
Khmer Republic	47,100
Republic of Korea	7,249,807
Laos	11,167
Liberia	50,000
Luxembourg	20,000
Malaysia	338,002
Morocco	2,000
Netherlands*	3,439,602
New Zealand*	3,791,300
Norway*	104,984
Pakistan	5,000
Philippines*	109,500
Singapore*	12,330
South Africa	14,000
Spain	34,500
Sweden*	11,000
Switzerland*	1,469,974
Thailand*	549,799

Tunisia	48,000	
Turkey	6,000	
United Kingdom*	7,918,463	
United States*+	—	
Uruguay	21,500	
Vatican	55,000	
Venezuela	100,000	
Sub-Total: Bilateral		\$146,034,070
International Institutions Grant Aid		
Asian Development Bank	187,000	
LICROSS**	1,134,701	
UN Agencies	(12,732,807)	
UNDP	6,826,729	
Freedom from Hunger	1,587,400	
UN, WHO, other Regular Programs	2,128,051	
UNICEF	2,190,627	
UNHCR	(50,000)	
Funds-in-Trust ***	(1,458,323)	
Sub-Total: International Institutions		\$ 14,054,508
GRAND TOTAL		\$160,088,578

* Additional aid, not included in the country totals, contributed by these countries to LICROSS, Geneva, for its social and humanitarian activities in Vietnam.

** Aid through LICROSS for 1970 only.

*** Funds contributed by the Netherlands and US Governments as shown in bilateral programs.

+ For information on economic and social assistance to Vietnam from the United States of America, refer to the 1970 «Report to the Ambassador from the United States Agency for International Development — Vietnam.»

Statistical Notes: Social and economic grant assistance to Vietnam for the period July 1964 to 31 December 1970 reflected in the above totals include all 1969 and prior year commitments, plus 1970 expenditures for ongoing programs and for earlier projects to the extent they were not anticipated in the data shown in the report: «Economic and Social Assistance to Vietnam — Ministry of Foreign Affairs: July 1, 1964, December 31, 1969». 1970 additions to the previous totals in that report refer only to expenditures for new commitments in 1970 unless otherwise stated. It is planned in future reports to continue to present data on an annual expenditure basis.

Ongoing projects involving significant expenditures which are only partially included in the above total are described in Chapter III. They relate primarily to hospital construction but also housing and hydroelectric station repair projects included in the Australian, German, Korean, and Japanese programs. UN aid and that of its specialized agencies, does not include expenditures from Fund-in-Trust accounts which are reflected in the country programs.

ANNEX IV

PARTIAL LIST OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM

There are at present almost ninety private organizations that are engaged in social welfare activities, humanitarian aid, education, and training programs in Vietnam. Humanitarian and social welfare programs include relief and welfare programs for war victims and refugees, and medical and rehabilitation programs for civilian casualties of military action. Education and training programs include kindergartens and elementary schools as well as technical and vocational centers where young people and adults alike can acquire new skills and knowledge in a wide variety of programs that will permit them to become contributing members of their society.

The extent of the assistance activities of each varies widely from nominal aid, e.g., an occasional visit from an organization's regional officer located in a neighboring country, to a sizeable full-time mission located in Vietnam and providing both technical advice and commodity assistance. Many of such missions are actively engaged in training Vietnamese staff to carry on present projects after foreign personnel are withdrawn from Vietnam.

Over one-third of the organizations listed do not directly administer a program nor provide administrative staff but do contribute financial support, food, clothing, and medical supplies, as well as some equipment. These charitable organizations now in Vietnam have parent institutions in Australia, Canada, Germany, Iran, Italy, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the U.S. Other countries are also represented indirectly through contributions to the League of National Red Cross Societies.

These private organizations may in some cases draw a portion of their support from official government funds as shown in the Country Aid programs recorded in Annex V and the contributions through LICROSS shown in Chapter 4. Many are Protestant and Catholic relief organizations receiving funds from sectarian and non-sectarian groups. Some represent national and international professional associations.

Regardless of the size of the staff and the nature and the amount of their contribution, Vietnam welcomes the assistance of each of these organizations and their invaluable contributions to relieve the needy and help prepare the Vietnamese people with social and technical skills required to rebuild the nation.

Following is a partial list of those private organizations providing assistance to Vietnam in 1970.

- 1.* Aid for International Medicine, Inc. (AIM)
1411 North Van Buren Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19806
- 2.* American Dietetic Association
620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611
- 3.* American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.
22 West 17th Street, New York, New York 10011
- 4.** American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
45 Dang Dung, Tan Dinh, Saigon



Reviving indigenous skills is an important phase of vocational training. These women, patients in a leprosarium, are practicing the crafts of their ancestors ; earnings from the sale of the cloth will give them a new sense of independence.



Vocational training serves an extra purpose when it rehabilitates a handicapped person. This paraplegic has become a laboratory technician and is employed full-time at Minh Quy Hospital, Kontum.

Every year more and more mechanized agricultural implements are used throughout Vietnam. Not only is it important to know how to use these implements, but they must be maintained. In a vocational training center located in an isolated, rural area, sponsored by voluntary agencies with contributions from many countries, boys learn the principles of motor and equipment maintenance and repair.



An increasingly large share of the activities of the voluntary agencies working in South Vietnam is to give skills training to the population of rural areas whose traditional patterns of living have been disrupted by the war. Learning-by-doing, Montagnard tribes people of the village of M'lon help to lay pipes that will bring fresh water from the hills to their village. Funds were donated by Australian private agencies for the equipment necessary to install the new water system which will end the epidemics caused by the contaminated pools in the valley.



- 5.* American Leprosy Missions
297 Park Avenue, New York , New York 10010
- 6.* American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons, Inc.
Educational Foundation of,
115 East 67th Street, New York, New York 10021
- 7.* American Women's Hospital Service
50 West 50th Street, New York, New York 10020
- 8.* An Lac Orphanage, Inc.
102 Eames Avenue, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905
- 9.** Asia Foundation, The
207 Hien Vuong, Saigon
- 10.** Asian Christian Service
42 Ngo Thoi Nhiem, Saigon
11. Association Action des Villages de Paix Pour Enfants
Oberhausen , Germany
- 12.** Australian Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)
590-592 George Street, Sydney, Australia
- 13.** Baptist World Alliance
1628 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
14. Buddhist Relief Center
225 Tran Quoc Toan Saigon
- 15* Bulova (Joseph) School of Watchmaking
40-24 62nd Street, Woodside, Long Island, New York 11377
- 16.** CARE — Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.
34 Ngo Thoi Nhiem, Saigon
- 17.* Caritas Germany
19 Winterer Str., Freiburg, Germany
- 18.* Caritas Internationalis
Piazza San Carlsto 16, Rome Italy
19. Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft, (Germany)
Konrad Adnauer Ufer 41-45, Cologne, Germany
- 20.* Carr Foundation (The), Vietnam Health Project
10350 Wyton Drive, Los Angeles, California 90024
- 21.* Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc.
10 West 17th Street, New York, New York 10011
- 22.** Catholic Relief Services
19 Pasteur Street, Saigon
23. Children's Medical Relief International, Inc.— CMRI
42 Thuan Kieu, Cholon, Saigon
- 24.* Christian Aid
2, Sloane Garden, London, S.W.1

25. Christian and Missionary Alliance
2 Su Van Hanh, Cholon, Saigon
- 26.** Christian Children's Fund
90, Hong Thap Tu, Saigon
27. Church of Christ
7 Nguyen Thong, Saigon
28. Committee of Responsibility, Inc.
54/3 Nguyen Thông, Saigon
- 29.** Community Development Foundation, Inc.
785 Nguyen Trai, Cholon, Saigon
30. Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies
Vol Villa, 207 Cong Hoa, Saigon
- 31.* Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders and
Social Workers, Inc.
815 Superior Avenue, N.E., Cleveland, Ohio 44114
- 32* Council of Relief Services Overseas (CORSO) (New Zealand)
c/o New Zealand Red Cross, 201 Hong Thap Tu, Saigon
- 33.* Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA, Inc)
1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53701
- 34.* Darien Book Aid Plan, Inc.
1920 Post Road, Darien, Connecticut 06802
35. Daughters of Charity
Domaine de Marie, Dalat
36. Direct Relief Foundation, Inc.
27 East Canon Perdido Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101
37. Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
336 Phan Thanh Gian, Saigon
38. Franciscan Missionary Fathers
Tu Duc, Gia Dinh
39. Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary
322 Ngo Tung Chau, Gia Dinh
- 40.** Foster Parents Plan, Inc.
127 Ba Huyen Thanh Quan, Saigon
- 41.* Foundation for Developing Countries
(Deutsche Stiftung fuer Entwicklungslaender
1, Berlin 27, Reiherwerder
42. Hoi Thanh Baptist (Baptist Relief Service)
126 Phan Thanh Gian, Saigon
43. Initiative Assistance Overseas Germany
Tam Ky, Quang Tin Province, Hop Thu 29

- 44.** Institute of International Solidarity (Germany)
185 Vo Tanh, Phu Nhuan, Gia Dinh
also 6142 Bensheim-Auerbach, Darmstaedterstr, 246
- 45.* Interchurch Medical Assistance, Inc.
475 Riverside Drive, Room 240, New York, New York 10027
46. International Education Development
Maison St. Ignace, Yen Do Saigon
- 47.** International Rescue Committee (Germany and U.S.)
399 Phan Boi Chau, Quang Ngai & 213 Dai Lo Cong Hoa Saigon
- 48.* International Social Service
50 Thai Lap Thanh, Saigon
- 49.** International Voluntary Services, Inc.
348 Le Van Duyet (extended), Gia Dinh
- 50.* Jaycees
Adelaide, SA
Australia
51. League of Red Cross Societies
201 Hong Thap Tu, Saigon
52. Malteser Hilfsdienst (Knights of Malta — Germany)
c/o German Embassy, 217 Vo Tanh, Saigon
- 53.* Meals for Millions Foundation, Inc.
1800 Olympic Boulevard, Santa Monica, California 90406
- 54.* Medical Assistance Programs, Inc.
P.O. Box 50, Wheaton, Illinois 60187
- 55.* Medical Mission Sisters (U.S.)
Holy Family Hospital, Qui Nhon, Binh Duong Province
- 56.* Misereor
11 Mozart Str., Aachen, Germany
- 57.* National 4-H Club Foundation
7100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20015
58. National Vietnam Refugee and Information Services
(formerly Vietnam Refugee and Information Services)
165 Hills Church Road, R.D. 3, Export, Pennsylvania 15632
- 59.* Oxford Committee for Famine Relief — OXFAM (U.K.)
274 Banbury Road, Oxford, England
60. Paris Foreign Missions
11 Nguyen Du, Saigon
- 61.* Population Council
245 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017
62. Project Concern, Inc.
30 Ngo Tung Chau, Gia Dinh

63. Quaker Vietnam Medical Aid Program (Canada)
64. Red Cross National Societies
201 Hong Thap Tu, Saigon
- 65.* Red Lion and Sun Society
Teheran, Iran
66. Redemptionist Fathers
38 Ky Dong, Saigon
- 67.* Rotary International
1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201
68. St. John of God
Ho Nai, Bien Hoa
69. Salesian Fathers of St. John Bosco
Go Vap, Gia Dinh
70. Salesian Sisters of St. John Bosco
Thu Duc, Gia Dinh
- 71.** Salvation Army (US)
55 Bis Nguyen Thong, Saigon
- 72.** Save the Children Federation, Inc.
82 Hai Ba Trung, Qui Nhon Binh Dinh
- 73.** Save the Children Funds (Australia, New Zealand and UK)
Box 20, Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh
74. Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, Inc.
2 Vo Tanh, Phu Nhuan, Saigon
75. Sisters of the Good Shepherd
Vinh Long
76. Society of Jesus, The
161 Yen Do, Saigon
77. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc.
5 Suong Nguyet Anh, Saigon
78. S.O.S. Kinderdorf International
40 Hien Vuong, Saigon
(Hermann-Gmeiner Funds, Germany)
79. Terre des Hommes (Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland).
Phu My Institution
93 Hung Vuong, Thi Nghe, Saigon
- 80.** Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Inc.
Mondial Building, 265 Pham Ngu Lao, Saigon
81. United World Mission
APO 96337
- 82.* Vaccines for Children International, Inc.
P.O. Box 18, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07150

83. Vietnam Christian Service — Administered by
Mennonite Central Committee (U.S. and Vietnam)
330 Phan Thanh Gian, Saigon
84. VITA — Volunteers for International Technical Assistance
College Campus, Schenectady, New York 12308
85. War on Want (U.K.)
2 B, The Grove, London, W.5, England
86. World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.
USAID/PH, Saigon
- 87.** World Relief Commission, Inc.
74 Nguyen Huynh Duc, Phu Nhuan Saigon
88. World University Service (Swiss)
24 Pham Dang Hrug, Saigon
- 89.** World Vision Relief Organization, Inc.
6 Mac Dinh Chi, Saigon
- 90.** Young Men's Christian Association
8 Tran Nhat Duat, Tan Dinh, Saigon

* Organizations that do not directly administer a program in Vietnam, nor maintain administrative staff here but that do provide either financial support or supplies such as medicines, food supplements, clothing and equipment to Vietnamese or foreign charitable organizations represented in Vietnam, or that arrange for training of Vietnamese personnel overseas.

** Members of the Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies in Vietnam, VOL Villa, 207 Cong Hoa, Saigon.

ANNEX V
Grant Economic and Social Aid
Official and Private
1970

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AUSTRALIA

Country Total :

\$2,302,000

Since Australia first began an assistance program to South Vietnam in 1954, some \$21 million has been provided in materials, scholarships for overseas study and experts. In recent years, the annual aid total has been running at a level of \$2 — 2 1/2 million. Expenditure figures below relate to fiscal year 1 July 1969-30 June 1970.

MEDICAL : \$475,000

Since 1966, Australia has had medical teams stationed in four provincial hospitals in Vietnam. With increased Vietnamese medical personnel available, three of these teams were phased out in 1969 and 1970. There is now one team of 14 surgeons, nurses and technicians, working at Bien Hoa hospital. The cost of this team in 1969 — 1970 was:

\$475,000

PUBLIC WORKS: \$1,175,000

In 1968, the first major Australian water supply project at Bien Hoa was opened. With the successful completion of this project, Australia undertook a further project at Can Tho, in the Mekong Delta which is scheduled to be completed toward the end of 1971. The water supply system will serve the 130,000 people of Can Tho, and will play an important part in the future industrial development of that city. Australia is supplying \$2 million in construction materials and engineering services, and local construction costs are being met by the Vietnamese Government. Australia is currently carrying out a feasibility study for a similar water supply project in Phuoc Tuy province which would serve Vung Tau, Baria and several small towns in the area. Expenditure on these water supply projects in 1969 — 1970 was :

\$800,000

Since 1968 Australia has supplied pipes and fittings for the continuing expansion of Saigon's water supply. Australia is one of a number of donors who have assisted the Saigon Metropolitan Water Works to cope with the very large increase in demand for water in recent years.

\$125,000

The Australian Army has a civic action program under which costs for projects of direct and immediate benefit to the people of Phuoc Tuy are funded as part of Australia's aid program. Under the program, the Army builds markets, schoolrooms, roads; provides village electricity and water supplies and undertakes a variety of other small projects. A recent project was the renovation and extension of the Baria hospital. The Australian Air Force unit at Phan Rang also has a civic action program, concentrating on education and agriculture. Expenditure in 1969—1970 was:

\$250,000

TRAINING: \$350,000

Nearly 200 Vietnamese students are studying in Australia at present, in both long-term academic courses and shorter-term courses in specific fields. Expenditure in 1969—1970 was:

\$350,000

OTHER: \$275,000

The program also includes a number of smaller items: an ambulance for Phuoc Tuy province, spare parts for projects completed in earlier years such as equipment for the Ban Me Thuot transmitter, Bien Hoa water supply and the Nha Trang apprentice school. In 1969 — 1970, the total costs of such items provided was:

\$275,000

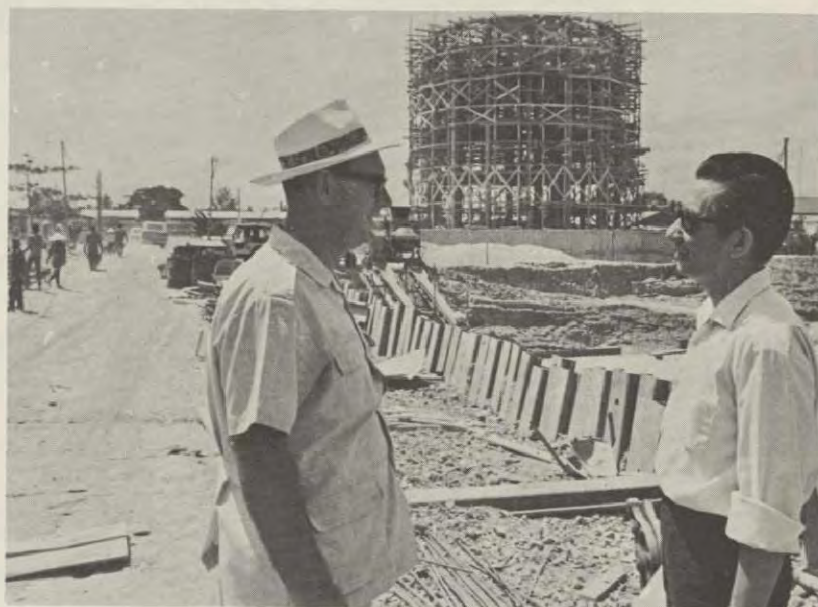
WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$27,000

The Australian Government contributed roofing for the reconstruction of houses destroyed in Central Vietnam in October 1970, by typhoons Louise and Nora.

\$27,000

Construction of the 7 million gallon water storage tank, and the water treatment plant, including 37 kilometers of water main, for the new Can Tho water system, is scheduled to be completed in late 1971.

As there is no bedrock, the water tower floats on a large, inverted, saucer-shaped foundation. The system, costing \$4.4 million, was jointly financed by the Australian and the Vietnamese governments (Australia, \$2.7 million; Vietnam, \$1.7 million).



In Nha Trang, the Australian-financed Technical School provides training in electricity, auto mechanics, machine shop, sheet metal work and woodworking for a more than 600 students.





A Vietnamese surgeon, who had part of his training in Australia, assisted by an Australian nurse, are shown in the emergency operating room of the Bien Hoa Provincial Hospital. An Australian team has been working at this hospital since 1966; as part of its assistance to Bien Hoa Provincial Hospital, Australia is fi-



nancing the rehabilitation of certain wards of the hospital.

A professor of nursing administration, who received part of her training at New South Wales College of Nursing, Sydney, confers with some of her students at the National Institute of Public Health.

BELGIUM

Country Total	\$59,200
Official Grant Assistance	34,200
Private Assistance	25,000

OFFICIAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

TRAINING: \$34,200

The Government of Belgium provided 18 scholarships for Vietnamese students to study in Belgium universities. 34,200

PRIVATE ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$25,000

The Belgian organization «Terre des Hommes» made a cash contribution to the Ministry of Public Health for the victims of the floods in Central Vietnam. 10,000

Medical supplies from the Adventists of Belgium were sent to the Adventists' Hospital, Saigon. 10,000

A cash gift to \$5,000 was made by Caritas of Belgium to Caritas of Vietnam. 5,000

CANADA

Country Total

\$1,639,832

The Government of Canada continues its assistance to Vietnam in the form of grants for technical assistance, food aid, construction, equipment and supplies. Over \$11 million was provided in previous years for refugee relief, rehabilitation, education and medical services.

MEDICAL: \$531,900

A TB Center at Quang Ngai with facilities for 80 inpatients plus outpatient services was completed with Canadian assistance in 1968 at a cost of \$665,000. Under the five-year assistance agreement Canada constructed and equipped the center. Medical personnel was provided and the program is being re-oriented from primarily a TB sanitarium care to a province-wide, TB prevention and control program. The operating costs are being shared by Vietnam and Canada. The plan calls for the gradual phasing out of Canadian support. 1970 aid was:

Equipment

\$5,000

Personnel support: one medical doctor; one laboratory technician; one X-ray technicians; two nurses; an administrator and a maintenance supervisor.

\$125,000

Operating costs

\$40,000

Participant training in Taipei

\$1,000

Canada constructed, equipped, and provided one year's initial supply of prosthetic materials for the physical rehabilitation center at Qui Nhon. The Center was opened in October, 1968. The five-year Canadian plan is to provide a team of up to eleven advisors plus supplies and training in Canada. Total Canadian contributions to this project over the five-year period is estimated at \$2,500,000. In 1970 Canada provided personnel, spareparts for vehicles and generators.

\$195,000

Vaccines

1-1 1/2 million doses of polio virus (oral)

\$60,000

400,000 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids with pertussis (DPT)

\$54,000

Over 1 million doses of BCG

\$51,900

In Quang Ngai, the Canadian TB Center was established in 1968. It is staffed by four Canadians and 40 Vietnamese medical personnel. The Center handles 50-75 outpatients daily, and has ward space for 80 beds-patients.





The Canadian Rehabilitation Center at Qui Nhon, with a staff of 11 Canadians, is a training center for Vietnamese physicians, physical therapists and prostheses technicians for the rehabilitation of children and adults who have

had a crippling accident and require physical therapy or need to be fitted with an artificial limb. The center has space for 50 in-patients, plus out-patient facilities for many more.

EDUCATION: \$110,932

Piasters were provided to construct an auditorium for the Science Faculty, University of Hue. This project, suspended after the 1968 Tet offensive, was completed in late 1970.

\$105,932

Reference books were provided for the Universities of Hue, and Saigon.

\$5,000

TRAINING: \$338,000

Scholarships for approximately 90 Vietnamese were continued by Canada in 1970 under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. This makes a total of about 440 Vietnamese who have received training under this program to date in such fields as Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering, Physics and Physics Engineering, Geology and Geological Engineering, Social Science and Political Economy.

\$338,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$659,000

Powdered milk and dried fish for refugee feeding, donated in 1970.

\$625,000

Canada contributed 19,000 blankets to alleviate the suffering of the victims of Typhoons Louise and Nora that struck Central Vietnam in October 1970.

\$34,000



REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Country Total

\$1,171,040

The Chinese Agricultural Technical Mission (CATM) program emphasizes agricultural programs and has projects in plant adaption, agricultural extension services, livestock, poultry, fisheries, farmer organizations and village improvement. Other activities included commodity grants to the Ministry of Communications and Post, a dredging project and training for selected Vietnamese officials in Taiwan.

AGRICULTURE: \$64,162

Vegetable seeds, vaccines, pesticides, 70 sets of diesel engine water pumps, power sprayers and other equipment were donated by China to Vietnam during 1970.

\$64,162

POWER: \$375,000

Study of Tri-An electric power project and 230 KV line.

\$120,000

Danang city power study (conversion of two boilers from coal to diesel fuel).

\$67,500

Construction of Cholon — My Tho 66 KV line and substations.

\$150,000

Technical training.

\$12,500

Exchange of visitors

\$10,000

Testing and control of electric power grid and generating system of the greater Saigon area.

\$15,000

PUBLIC WORKS: \$486,378

During 1969 — 1970 Chinese technicians gave 82 Vietnamese skilled laborers on-the-job training in dredging and sent 5 Vietnamese technicians to Taiwan for advance technical training for three months. For the dredging operation, 3,000,000 cubic meters of material were dredged in the Delta area. China also donated one, 12-inch dredge as part of its Free World Assistance Program.

\$486,378

COMMUNICATIONS AND POST: \$70,000

In 1970, 15 motorcycle delivery vans were donated by China to improve the postal delivery system in the suburban areas of Vietnam.

\$10,000

A postal conveyor belt was provided by China, to be installed in the Central Post Office (PTT) of Saigon.

\$15,000

A 400-line telephone switchboard (DABX) was provided by China to improve the facilities of the Saigon Post Office.

\$45,000

TRAINING: \$146,000

In 1970, 12 Vietnamese agricultural officers participated in two seminars on land reform conducted in China

\$36,000

To train 20 Vietnamese industrial technicians, an 18-month course in the operation of sugar plantations and sugar processing was conducted in Taiwan.

\$110,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$29,500

Flood Relief to Central Vietnam.

\$10,000

Medicine (Chinese Red Cross).

\$500

Donation by China for Welfare of Vietnamese War Veterans.

\$15,000

Flood Relief donation by the Chinese Mainland Relief Association.

\$1,000

Donation of 2 units of power tillers by China to the War Veterans Ministry.

\$3,000



In 1970, China also provided equipment to the Ministry of Communications and Post to modernize some of its services. This equipment included a 400 line switchboard, a conveyor belt to speed-up the sorting of mail, and 15 motorcycles to improve mail delivery services in suburban Saigon. The motorcycles were presented to the Government of Vietnam by the Ambassador of China.

DENMARK

Country Total

\$10,000

MEDICAL: 10,000

The Relief Organization of the Danish National Church contributed toward a hospital.

\$10,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF

The Danish Red Cross Society made a gift to the LICROSS for use in Vietnam.

FRANCE

Country Total

\$5,094,088

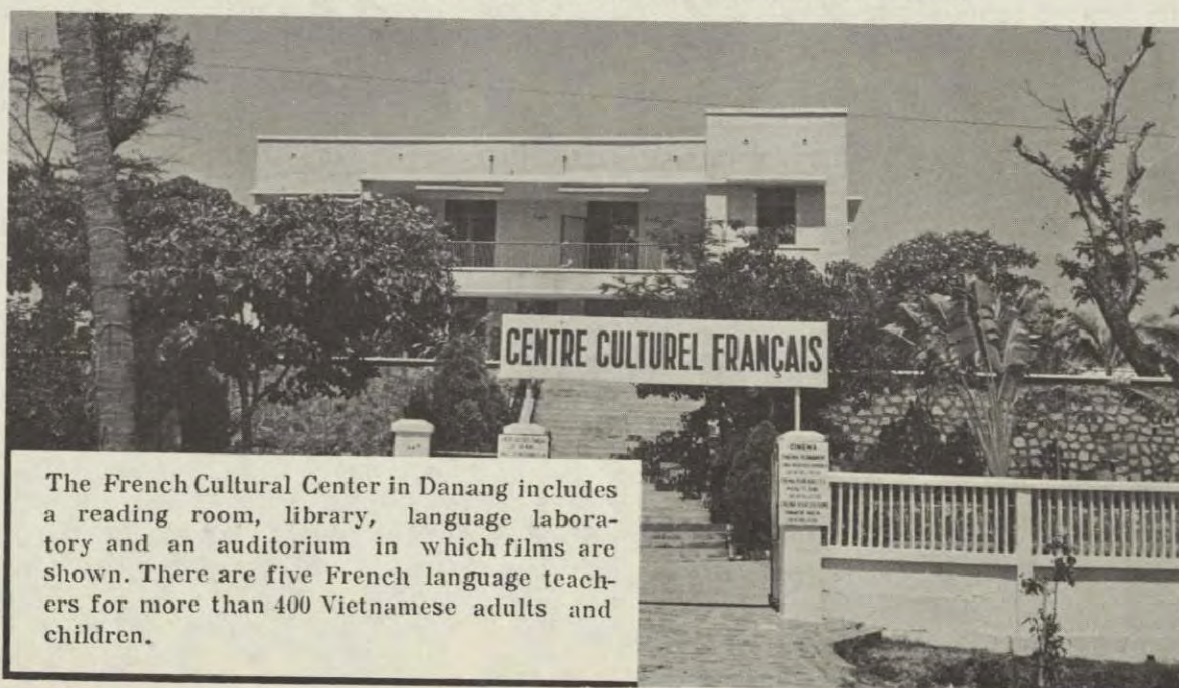
France continues to provide both cultural, educational, and technical assistance to Vietnam at approximately the same level as during preceding years in which over \$21 million was made available. The French Cultural Service provides professors, books and equipment to high schools, lycees, and cultural centers in the principal cities of Vietnam. Through its Technical Assistance Service the French Government also provides experts and commodities to the services of Government of Vietnam in such diverse specializations as public health, technical and agriculture education, industry and handicraft program as well as to many national institutions such as the National Agricultural Center, the Grall Hospital, the National Technical Center at Phu Tho and the University of Saigon.

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL: \$4,225,000

Personnel:

\$3,742,000

410 professors (355 French and 55 Vietnamese). Of this number 81 were assigned to Vietnamese educational institutions—49 in dem-





The French Institute had an enrollment of more than 5,600 students during 1973, of which only 225 were not Vietnamese. The Institute offers 122 classes a week in French from the 7th through the 12th grades in two buildings each with three floors. French is taught using both the traditional oral-written method and the newer audio-visual technique, designed to complement French instruction offered in Saigon schools. A Vietnamese professor of French is shown as she prepares a film strip and a tape in the opening moments of an audio-visual French class.



Classes in the Institute are taught by 38 French and 8 Vietnamese instructors in classes numbering between 22 to 35 students; the age span of the students is from 11 years old and up.

However expert the instruction, the time comes when the student must learn to work alone. Traditional pen-and-paper homework is replaced by the tape machine, and the student hears the correct pronunciation of a word or phrase, then repeats it. Afterwards, he plays back the tape and compares his pronunciation and accent against that of the recording, so he can judge for himself how he is progressing.

onstration schools and 32 in secondary schools and lycees. 329 teachers were assigned to Lycees in Saigon, Dalat, Da Nang and Nha Trang; French teachings center of Saigon; French Institute of Saigon, and the cultural centers of Dalat and Da Nang. The enrollment of these institutions was 6,570 students in the French Institute and the Cultural Centers.

Maintenance assistance:

Operating costs of programs including rent and upkeep of buildings.

\$88,000

Distribution of scholarly reviews, teaching aids, and laboratory equipment to Vietnamese universities, French schools, cultural centers, and certain private institutions.

\$40,000

Miscellaneous expenses:

Scholarships for Vietnamese students in France (25 university-level scholarships, 50 short-term training programs).

\$150,000

Stipends for Vietnamese studying in French institutions in Vietnam.

\$17,000

Subsidies of cultural associations and private schools.

\$27,000

Subsidies to French educational institutions in Vietnam.

\$161,000

FRENCH EXPERTS: \$745,454

60 experts were provided in 1970 including four short-term and two for the Central office. The technical assistance specialities were: public health and medical instruction, 44; technical, agricultural, professional training and instruction, 9; industry and handicraft, post and telecommunications, housing and urban problems, mine and geology, 5.

\$745,454

TRAINING: \$58,181

44 renewals of overseas scholarships plus 8 for technical education by correspondence.

\$58,181

GRANTS OF COMMODITIES, BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS: \$65,453

National Technical Center at Phu Tho, equipment for a laboratory for technical analysis of metal (second grant).

\$7,272

National Agriculture Center, equipment for a laboratory for chemical analysis of vegetable matter (final grant).

\$1,818

Faculty of Medicine of Saigon, equipment for a laboratory for pulmonary research (first grant).

\$10,000

Directorate for Reconstruction and Urbanism, micro-film equipment for Technical Library.

\$10,909

Grall hospital, modernization of diagnostic equipment.

\$20,000

Faculties, teaching establishments, public services: supplying documents, technical books, teaching materials, and subscriptions to specialized reviews.

\$15,454

Grall Hospital, although one of the oldest in Saigon, has a modern laboratory, fully equipped and staffed with both Vietnamese and French technicians. The Chief of the Department of Biological Chemistry of Grall Hospital and his assistant are pictured as they do an analysis using electronic equipment provided to the hospital by the French Government.



The French Cultural Center in Saigon has a variety of programs including films, amateur theatricals, classical and popular record sessions featuring French musicians and artists, and concerts offered by Vietnamese and visiting French musicians. The air-conditioned library is open six days a week, has 443,000 titles, receives more than 100 magazines, newspapers and scholarly reviews each month, and has almost 2,000 classical and popular records that can be borrowed. The Center also has a 16mm film library of more than 2,000 titles that are available to groups.



GERMANY

Country Total	\$5,440,650
Official Grant Assistance	\$5,381,050
Private Assistance	\$59,600

German assistance is centered primarily in the fields of medical care and social welfare activities. Limited economic assistance was given to projects previously financed with German grants or credits; one major project, the new Saigon slaughterhouse, is now under construction financed from prior year credits.

The medical and social aid granted by the German Government is carried out by German private organizations such as the German Red Cross, the Aid Service of Knights of the Malta (M.H.D.), the Institute of International Solidary (Konrad Adenauer Foundation), and the German International Rescue Committee (D.I.H.).

German aid is primarily concentrated in Quang Nam province in Region I and in the Saigon area. Approximately 150 German technicians currently are providing assistance to Vietnam in medical care and social welfare programs.

OFFICIAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$3,900,000

A 3,000 ton, 150-bed hospital ship, the «HELGOLAND», was dispatched to Vietnam in September 1966, by the German Red Cross with funding by the German Government. The ship is staffed by 8 doctors, 25 nurses, 4 assistants, 4 administrative personnel and a crew of 28. After an initial stay in Saigon, the ship was transferred to Danang in late 1967.

\$2,700,000

The German «KNIGHTS OF MALTA SERVICES» (M.H.D.) has been engaged by the German Government to build a 170-bed hospital in Da Nang; when completed in 1971, it will replace the hospital ship «HELGOLAND» and continue its mission of medical relief. Construction began in March 1969, and scheduled to be completed by the end of 1971. In addition to the original grant of DM 10.0 million (\$2.5 million), the German Government has pledged an additional DM 4.0 million (\$1.1 million) to complete and equip the hospital. The German Government will also provide the funds for the first three years of operation at an estimated cost of DM 6 million a year (\$1.6 million) and train Vietnamese medical personnel. In 1970, expenditures against the new commitment were:

\$200,000

Personnel provided by the KNIGHTS OF MALTA AID SERVICE have been rendering medical and social assistance to refugees in Region I since September 1966. The team operated in three groups: Hoi An, An Hoa (Quang Nam province) and Da Nang.

In Hoi An the project included the operation of dispensaries and clinic, a dental station and a laboratory. In the province hos-

In Danang the German-financed hospital is nearly completed and it will become fully operational in January 1972; with a capacity of 170 beds, it will also include a nursing school, medical warehouse, and nurses dormitory. It is to be operated by a Vietnamese staff and medical personnel of the German Knights of Malta.



pital a second floor was built by the Federal Republic adding another 24 beds. The installations in Hoi An were handed over to the Vietnamese Health Services on March 30, 1970.

In An Hoa an 85-bed hospital was constructed; 2 physicians, 10 nurses and 1 administrator were working there. The hospital was transferred to Vietnamese Health Services on February 17, 1970, and the German team withdrawn.

In Da Nang in addition to the new hospital under construction, Germany provided 3 physicians, 11 nurses and 3 administrators for an 80-bed children's hospital. Moreover, one surgeon and one ophthalmologist of Knights of Malta were assigned to the Da Nang City Hospital.

\$1,000,000

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION: \$52,000

The expansion, equipping and staffing of the German Vietnamese Technical School at Thu Duc was accomplished during the years 1965-1967, and an additional building for supplementary machinery and spare parts was provided in 1970.

Buildings

\$10,000

Machines and spare parts

\$17,500

Two scholarships for training in Germany were provided in 1970.

\$11,000

Scholarships to attend seminars of the «German Foundation for Developing Countries».

\$11,000

Technical books donated to Vietnamese technical institutions.

\$2,500

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$1,429,050

The INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY (I.I.S.) provided educational and medical assistance for social, self-help projects. I.I.S. provided German advisors and Vietnamese staff at the social centers. In 1970 I.I.S. had a staff of 21 members.

The largest I.I.S. project in Vietnam involved the expansion and

improvement of a re-education center for delinquent juveniles at Thu Duc which was constructed in cooperation with the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare. 39 houses were built as well as 15 training workshops. 11 German advisors were assigned to the center. The costs of construction of the Thu Duc Center totalled approximately \$3,500,000. Expenditures for operation of the center in 1970 were:

\$730,000

Three projects were operated in conjunction with the Vietnamese Trade Union (CVT).

At Tan Hoa near Bien Hoa, I.I.S. has established a model social center (CEPROC) where 2 German advisors worked.

\$115,000

The German Government has also provided funds for the establishment of a training center for experts in the social field (INEFOS). 3 German advisors were assigned to this project.

\$190,000

I.I.S. has continued to operate eight social centers in the Saigon area and in the provinces. Cost:

\$172,050

Six German social workers from the German INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (D. I. H.) have been operating in Quang Ngai province since December 1968 to assist refugees in community development work. They operate a small technical school for mechanics and electricians and a child day-care center. One nurse worked in dispensaries in refugee camps.

\$222,000

PRIVATE ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$30,000

The Catholic Relief Service, CARITAS-GERMANY donated fourteen mini-buses to be used as ambulances and mobile dispensaries in the province of Vietnam.

\$30,000

The German International Rescue Committee (Deutsche Internationale Flüchtlingshilfe-DIF) provides assistance and training to refugees in Quang Ngai. This center has classes in electricity, machine shop, and motor mechanics for boys, and for girls there are sewing classes.





The S.O.S. Village at Go Vap, on the outskirts of Saigon, constructed with grant from the German Government and the Hermann-Gmeiner Funds at a cost of \$927,000. The Center was opened in February 1969, and operating costs are paid by the S.O.S. Foundation. Orphans, from a few days old to fifteen or sixteen, will have the opportunity for an education in a village of small houses, gardens, and lawns.

In the S.O.S. Village the children learn to brush their teeth, and wash their hands, and to practice personal cleanliness from an early age. To encourage good habits, four wash basins of different heights make it easy for even the smallest child to take care of himself.

The model village has a kindergarten and an elementary school; classrooms are bright, cool and uncrowded, and the children have an unusual opportunity for individual instruction. After elementary school, the children will attend high school or trade school in a nearby public institution.



The village has thirty-five, three bedroom houses surrounded by vegetable or flower gardens; each house has accommodations for 18 children, six in each of three bedrooms. The housemothers are trained in good child-care and nutrition practices before assuming their responsibilities and, when special problems arise, the village director, a professional social worker, is available to provide guidance.



A registered nurse, trained at the Caritas Nursing School in Saigon, walks from the school building to her clinic with some of her young charges. The infirmary is well-equipped; a physician visits the village several times a week so only a very ill child has to be taken from the village for medical care.



WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$29,600

A four-man team of INITIATIVE ASSISTANCE OVERSEAS, financed by the Protestant churches in Germany provided medical and social assistance in Tam Ky.

\$11,100

The MALTA AID SERVICE (M.H.D.) contributed to the flood relief program with funds contributed through public collections.

\$18,500

Terre des Hommes — Germany, provided roundtrip transportation to Germany for 35 children to receive medical care and rehabilitation training.

n.a.

GREECE

Country Total

\$10,000

OFFICIAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$7,200

The Government of Greece provided 28 boxes of pharmaceutical products.

\$7,200

TRAINING: \$2,000

Scholarships for two Vietnamese to study agriculture in Greece.

\$2,000

PRIVATE ASSISTANCE

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$800

The Greek Consul in Saigon made a gift to the Victims of the Floods in Central Vietnam (November 1970), in addition to other small donations to different charitable organizations.

\$800

HONGKONG

Country Total

\$6,180

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$6,180

A British Colony, the Government of Hong Kong does not pursue an independent foreign policy or provide foreign aid. However, in 1970 private citizens in Hong Kong contributed toward the relief of war and flood victims of Vietnam.

\$6,180

IRAN

Country Total

\$80,000

MEDICAL : \$80,000

The Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran continued to sponsor a five man medical team in Vung Tau, Phuoc Tuy province. An Iranian team has now been working in Vietnam continuously since January 1966.

\$80,000

An important role of the Iranian X-ray technologist and laboratory technician is to assist their Vietnamese counterparts to improve their skills; the laboratory assistant is pictured working with one of his Vietnamese counterparts who is doing a routine blood smear.



ITALY

Country Total

\$19,838

TRAINING: \$15,000

Eight additional scholarships were awarded to Vietnamese students.

\$15,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$4,838

212 kilos of drugs were provided for Vietnamese refugees.

\$4,838

The Lina School, located in Thu Duc on the outskirts of Saigon, is operated by the Congregation of the Salesian Sisters of St. John Bosco, and has a three-year kindergarten and the first year of elementary school for boys and girls, and three years of junior high school for girls only. A recent addition to the school financed by a grant from the Italian government includes additional classroom space, dormitories for sixty more girls, and a large dining hall-auditorium.

South Vietnam has a long, hot, dry season and a heavy rainy season so the new building was designed to provide a play area where, during recess, protected from the elements, ball games, tag and other games can be enjoyed. The Sister Superior, from Italy, is pressed into service for a vigorous game of jump-the-rope.



JAPAN

Country Total	\$1,832,733
Official Grant Assistance	\$1,737,733
Private Assistance	\$95,000

Japan has contributed toward the economic and social assistance program for Vietnam since 1964. In 1969, Japan extended the scope of this aid to include reconstruction and rehabilitation activities, and pledged funds for the repair of the Da Nhim power station, refugee housing, and agricultural machinery.

Several Japanese survey and technical teams sponsored by the Government have visited Vietnam for discussion with GVN officials and others to determine the nature of Vietnamese priority economic needs and special areas for Japanese assistance in 1971, and following years.

OFFICIAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$1,061,533

Cho Ray Medical Team: Two Japanese neuro-surgeons were assigned to the neuro-surgical ward of the Cho Ray Hospital; two other Japanese physicians worked in the Saigon Hospital. 1970 costs are estimated.

\$50,000

At present there are two Japanese professors at Can Tho, but two more will begin teaching there in the near future. The Government of Japan has provided equipment for the laboratory and, as necessary, it has offered to bring in visiting professors for short periods as their services are required. The Professor of Animal Husbandry is pictured working with one of his students.

During Tet of 1968 large areas of Saigon were completely destroyed and the population left homeless. Japan pledged \$720,000 toward the construction of 228 apartments in the Minh Mang section to replace the houses destroyed at that time. Construction was begun in 1970, and is scheduled to be completed in August 1971.



Cho Ray Hospital: The Government of Japan pledged to meet the design and foreign exchange costs, and part of the local costs, for the construction of a twelve-story, 750 bed hospital to replace the existing facility at Cho Ray. The Government of Vietnam pledged VN\$250,000,000 (\$2.1 million at 118 piasters to \$1.00) for local costs of construction. The total cost of the hospital is estimated at \$12.3 million. Construction, which will require three years, is scheduled to begin in September 1971. In 1970, the Japanese obligations and liquidations for design and supervision of construction were:

Equipment for Cho Ray and Saigon Hospitals.

\$ 833,333

\$178,200

AGRICULTURE:

The donation of agricultural machinery amounting to \$1 million, which was pledged in 1969, took place in 1970, contributing greatly to agricultural development in Vietnam.

TRAINING: \$112,500

During 1970, more than 75 Vietnamese participants were in training in universities and technical schools throughout Japan, of which more than 25 are being trained in marine biology and fishery-related skills.

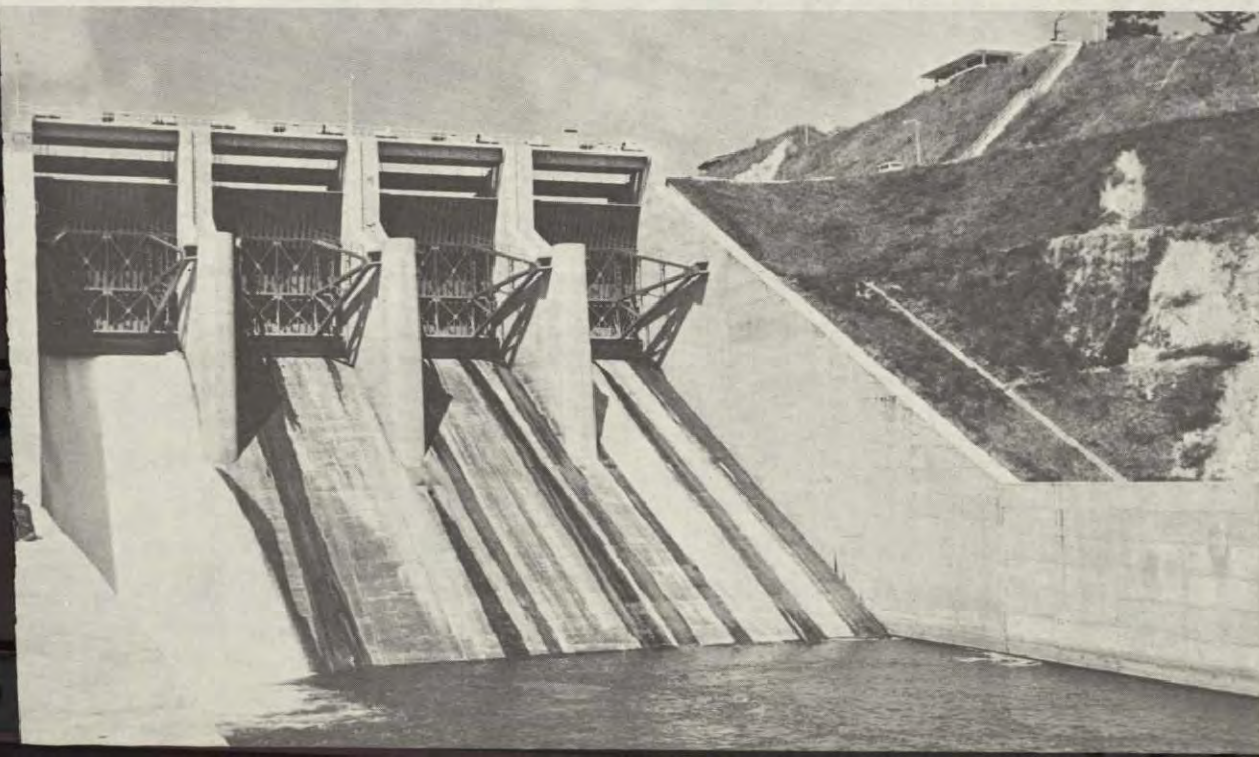
\$112,500

EDUCATION: \$188,000

Can Tho University — Japan is participating in a six-year program for the development of the Faculty of Agriculture at Can Tho University. The project includes the services of two professors

The Da Nhim dam, an earth filled dam 1,460 meters long and 34 meters high, was completed in 1964 at a cost of \$44.7 million. During the construction of the dam Vietnamese engineers worked with their Japanese counterparts and when the dam was completed, and the hydroelectric station installed, the Vietnamese technicians were prepared to assume full responsibility for its operation. In addition to generating power, the dam will also serve to supply water to irrigate the Phan Rang plain in the not too distant future.

lectric station installed, the Vietnamese technicians were prepared to assume full responsibility for its operation. In addition to generating power, the dam will also serve to supply water to irrigate the Phan Rang plain in the not too distant future.



in 1970, commodities and participant training in Japan for Vietnamese students.

\$168,000

Instructional Materials Center—The construction of a television studio at this center was initiated in 1970 for instructional TV programming. Vietnamese participants trained in Japan for TV education, have returned to Vietnam.

\$20,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$300,000

The Japanese Government made a grant to the Vietnamese Red Cross through the Japanese Red Cross for relief and rehabilitation of Vietnamese flood victims in Central Vietnam, and the Vietnamese refugees from Cambodia.

\$300,000

POWER: \$60,000

Survey team of persons to study Can Tho power project.

\$60,000

OTHER ASSISTANCE: \$15,700

15 experts in various fields for short-term assignment in Vietnam, including technical survey teams. 1970 costs are estimated.

\$15,700

PRIVATE ASSISTANCE: \$95,000

Agriculture — Three Japanese volunteers arrived in Bao Loc, Vietnam, in mid-1970 to train farmers in sericulture.

\$30,000

Relief and Welfare — Japanese companies donated blankets for flood victims.

\$50,000

Medical — The Honda Company donated five nursing units for premature babies.

\$15,000

OFFICIAL LOAN ASSISTANCE

A loan agreement providing \$4.5 million for electric power generators for the Saigon area was signed in December 1970. (See also Annex II).



In 1966, the penstocks were damaged and the power station of the dam was closed down. Work is now underway to repair the damaged penstocks and put the turbines back in operation. This work is scheduled to be completed in late 1971 at an estimated cost of \$3.3 million.

Before the 230 KV transmission lines were damaged by communist action they supplied Saigon, 260 kilometers to the southwest, with a major part of its electricity. At the same time that the dam was built, the Japanese government made a \$7.5 million loan for the construction of a transformer and transmission lines from Thu Duc, Saigon, a distance of 10 kilometers.

Following the two typhoons that did so much damage to life and property in Central Vietnam in October 1970, the Khmer Republic was one of the many countries to contribute rice, blankets and pharmaceuticals for the relief of the population that had been left homeless and without food. On November 19, 1970, in the port of Phnom Penh, aboard the relief vessel that was to carry the gift of the Khmer Republic to Vietnam, the Minister of Social Welfare, Labor, and Employment, Mr. Chau Xeng Ua, hands a token bag of rice to the Vietnamese Ambassador, H.E. Tran Van Phuoc.



KHMER REPUBLIC

Country Total

\$47,100

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$47,100

Following the hurricanes that hit the Central Region of Vietnam in September and October 1970, the Khmer Republic sent 1,000 bags (100 kilos each), of rice, 70 blankets, 1,000 cans of milk, 24,000 tablets of levomycetin, and 120 emergency kits. 1970 costs are estimated.

\$47,100

KOREA

Country Total

\$270,000

AGRICULTURE: \$270,000

In 1969, the Korean Government began engineering studies for an irrigation drainage and salt water control project of 50,000 hectares in the Go Cong Province in the Delta. This is one of the water management projects that has been identified by the Government of Vietnam as a priority project for implementation within the framework of the Mekong Coordinating Committee pioneer water management program.

\$270,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: n.a.

Korean civic action personnel in Vietnam continued to provide a variety of commodities and services for the development of schools, nurseries, orphanages, boys camps and hospitals.

n.a.

MALAYSIA

Country Total

\$21,002

TRAINING: \$14,008

During 1970, 136 Vietnamese police officers received special training in Malaysia.

\$14,008

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$6,994

During 1970, the Organizational Committee and Associations of Charity of Malaysia sent gifts of canned milk, blankets, and cash donations of \$5,000 for the relief of war and flood refugees in Vietnam.

\$6,994

NETHERLANDS

Country Total

\$695,602

The Netherlands has provided aid to Vietnam, both bilaterally and multilaterally, through Fund-in-Trust agreements with the United Nations specialized agencies. Contributions by the Netherlands Government to U.N. specialized agencies included grants to the FAO for the Off-Shore Fishery project, to UNOTC and UNICEF for the National School for Social Work, and to WHO for the National Institute of Public Health.

Growing bilateral assistance is being offered by the Netherlands Technical Assistance program for co-financing of private projects sponsored, in the main, by benevolent agencies working in the fields of education and social welfare.

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL: \$50,000

In 1970, the Netherlands Government contributed \$50,000 to the UNICEF Fund-in-Trust for honoraria and stipends for faculty and students, equipment and operational costs of the National School of Social Work.

\$50,000

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION: \$593,487

By agreement in March 1970, with the Congregation of the Brothers of Christian Schools in Vietnam, the Netherlands made a grant for a technical high school in Can Tho that is currently under construction.

\$218,963

In November 1970, the Netherlands co-financed a project of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in Vinh Long to build and equip a



The Netherlands Government made a special grant to the U.N. Office of Technical Cooperation for teaching staff and by 1968, five United Nations experts, recruited from Britain, Switzerland and Greece, arrived in South Vietnam. Classes began in 1969 in prefabricated buildings supplied by the Australian government. The building of the National School of Social Work was occupied in December 1970. A U.N. social worker with a class of supervisory personnel brought to Saigon from throughout South Vietnam, are pictured during the opening moments of a morning class in the new building.

vocational school for destitute girls in Binh Loi, near Saigon. This school is now in construction.

\$374,524

PUBLIC WORKS: \$11,115

A supply of spare-parts was provided for the dredge «Hoa Lan», which was donated to the Vietnamese Government in 1967, in connection with the Mekong project.

\$11,115

TRAINING: \$41,000

Twelve fellowships have been granted to Vietnamese students to follow post-graduate courses in the Netherlands on subjects like Photogrammetry, Integrated Survey, Mining Exploration, Sanitary Engineering, Health Development, Rural Extension, Port Management, Industrial Development and Social Policy,

\$41,000

On the outskirts of Saigon at Binh Loi, and following the model of their successful program established at Long Vinh, the Sisters of the Congregation of the Good Shepherd are creating a training center for women social workers and vocational instructors to work with destitute girls. This training center will begin its first program in its new building in the fall of 1971, and will have a two-year program with a capacity of 20–30 young women each year. This building was financed by British and Canadian OXFAM.



Adjoining the training center construction is just beginning for a vocational school for destitute girls, entirely financed from a generous grant of \$374,500 from the Netherlands Government where destitute girls between the ages of 8 to 16 will have the opportunity to learn a variety of trades such as sewing, embroidery, office skills (typing, short-hand and bookkeeping), cooking and pastry making for home or restaurant employment, and hairdressing. When this training school is completed in 1972, and in full operation, it will have space for 300 girls.



Vietnam has thousands of miles of rivers and canals that serve as highways for ships and boats of various sizes—from seagoing vessels to small sampans. Due to change in seasons and flow, these rivers and canals require constant dredging, particularly if the larger ships and boats are to pass. The Government of the Netherlands and China have given assistance to the Ministry of Public Works in developing a dredging service to keep the channels open. Pictured here is the dredge *Hoa Lan*, a gift of the Netherlands.



NEW ZEALAND

Country Total	\$802,500
Official Grant Assistance	\$542,500
Private Assistance	\$260,000

New Zealand assistance to Vietnam began in 1963 when the first Colombo plan surgical team started work at the Binh Dinh Province Hospital in Qui Nhon. Since that time the bulk of New Zealand assistance has been concentrated on the training of Vietnamese students in New Zealand and on medical aid in Binh Dinh Province. Other New Zealand assistance since that time has included the design for the National Institute of Public Health, medical and teaching equipment to the Faculty of Medicine at Hue University, and a grant toward the construction of the building for the Faculty of Science, University of Saigon.

Private, voluntary contributions from New Zealand have included the continued services of a five-man, social welfare team provided by the New Zealand Red Cross, refugee housing, food and medicines.

Not included in the following figures are the costs of the civic action program and the military medical team paid from the New Zealand military budget.

OFFICIAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$362,500

Since 1963, the Government of New Zealand has sponsored a surgical team at the provincial hospital, Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh Province. There are 15 members of the team with 1970 costs at:

\$175,000

Since 1967, a New Zealand Military Medical Team has been stationed at the district hospital at Bong Son in northern Binh Dinh Province to provide treatment for the civilian population. This team is supported by the Economic Aid budget.

\$150,000

In 1969, a New Zealand architect was engaged to prepare preliminary plans of buildings for the National Institute of Public Health in Saigon. The New Zealand Government and WHO agreed to share equally the cost, estimated at \$150,000, of the preliminary sketches, the working drawings of the NIPH and the supervision of construction. In 1970, New Zealand made a payment against its \$75,000 pledge.

\$37,500

TRAINING: \$180,000

Approximately 25 students a year are awarded Colombo Plan scholarships for University and other training in New Zealand. Some 90 Vietnamese students and trainees were studying in New Zealand at the end of 1970.

\$160,000

The Government provides six awards a year for one year's advanced training in English for Vietnamese English teachers.

\$20,000



The Sir Walter Nash Appeal of New Zealand provided funds for the construction of a pediatrics clinic in Qui Nhon with facilities for 60 children at any one time, plus out-patient care of 60 to 100 children a day. This clinic is staffed by Vietnamese medical staff personnel assisted by one New Zealand nurse.

PRIVATE ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$90,000

A children's ward and outpatient clinic was constructed at the provincial hospital at Qui Nhon with funds raised from the Sir Walter Nash Vietnam Appeal.

\$90,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$170,000

The New Zealand Red Cross continued to maintain a five-man welfare team in Binh Dinh Province.

\$170,000

SINGAPORE

Country Total

\$7,330

TRAINING: \$7,000

Within the framework of the Colombo Plan, the Ministry of National Development of Singapore provided participant training programs for three participants in urban development and housing management and credit, and four participants in port management. Costs are estimated.

\$7,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$330

The Singapore Red Cross sent gifts of condensed milk to the flood victims of Central Vietnam.

\$330

Seven Vietnamese officials were granted Senior Fellowships under the Colombo Plan by the Republic of Singapore in 1970, to study Housing Development and Port Management. Pictured are three of them: M.M. Tran Van Hien, Le Hoang Ry and Khuc Tanh, receiving at the completion of their training a Memento from Mr. Howe Yoon Chong, Chairman of the Port of Singapore Authority.





During 1970, the Swiss government financed the construction of an extension to the pediatrics annex of the provincial hospital that includes examination rooms, an immunization clinic and a dispensary. During an average morning, this modest clinic can serve more than 100 patients.

SWITZERLAND

Country Total	\$156,374
Official Grant Assistance	\$154,874
Private Assistance	\$1,500

The Government, the Swiss Red Cross and charitable organizations have been providing medical personnel, supplies and training for Vietnam since 1966, as well as assistance in other fields, mainly through Red Cross Societies.

Following is a recapitulation of aid furnished to Vietnam in 1970, provided by the Swiss Red Cross and private contributions.

OFFICIAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$113,953

The Swiss Red Cross medical teams at Da Nang (3 persons) and Ha Tien (5 persons) were withdrawn late in 1970, after two years of service; a pediatrics clinic was constructed in 1970 by the Swiss Red Cross as an annex to the pediatric ward built in 1967 at the Danang hospital.

\$113,953

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$40,921

Assistance to Vietnamese refugees from Cambodia.

\$17,442

Assistance to the Leper Colony at Thu Thiem.

\$1,628

Assistance to victims of the floods in Central Vietnam.

\$5,814

Contribution to Dr. Begum for milk.

\$2,084

Contribution to UNICEF for 55 tons of milk.

\$13,953

PRIVATE ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$1,500

Contribution from Emmaus-Swiss to the Leper Colony of Thu Thiem.

\$1,500

Terre des Hommes — Switzerland, provided roundtrip transportation to Switzerland for 28 children to receive medical care and rehabilitation training.

n.a.

THAILAND

Country Total \$1,130

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$1,130

During 1970, the Thai Red Cross provided 100 bags of rice and a cash donation for the relief of Vietnamese who returned to Vietnam from Khmer Republic.

\$1,130

UNITED KINGDOM

Country Total \$908,020

Official Grant Assistance \$664,520

Private Assistance \$243,500

Major British humanitarian and social welfare projects have been underway in Vietnam since 1966. A pediatrics team of doctors and nurses continued its work at the Nhi Dong Children's Hospital in Saigon. Other programs provided fellowships for Vietnamese to do short and long-term training or university work in Great Britain, and public safety advisors in Vietnam. Substantial grants have also been made by the United Kingdom for laboratory supplies and books for different faculties of Vietnamese universities, public works equipment for road building and maintenance, navigational markers for waterways, among other things. Great Britain also provided a tea expert for two years as an advisor to the Bao Loc tea factory.

English relief organizations have made, and continue to make, sizeable contributions each year in support of the activities of voluntary organizations working, in the main, with children and refugees.

OFFICIAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL: \$281,600

Since 1966, the British Government has provided a pediatrics team of doctors and nurses to reinforce the staff of Nhi Dong Children's Hospital in Saigon. Major costs of this project in 1970 were:

Pediatrics team	\$216,000
Medical supplies	\$45,600
Equipment	\$20,000

TRAINING: \$43,920

Up to 50 Colombo Plan scholarships per year are currently granted to the Vietnamese Government. 23 scholarships were awarded to Vietnamese students for training in the United Kingdom during 1970.

EDUCATION: \$4,400

Books for Hue University	\$2,000
Laboratory equipment for the Faculty of Pharmacy, Saigon	\$2,400



Supervised play in a small pool is healthy exercise for children recovering from illness or surgery at the Children's Convalescent Hospital in Qui Nhon where 65 babies, infants and children are cared for by a British team of nine — including one doctor, one pediatrician, 3 nurses, 2 visiting nurses, and an administrator and a maintenance specialist. This center receives continuing personnel and material support from the British «Save Our Children Fund».



Since 1966, the United Kingdom has maintained a team of pediatricians, radiologists, nurses and other specialists at the Nhi-Dong Pediatrics Hospital; in addition to the pediatrics team, the United Kingdom has provided equipment and pharmaceuticals to the hospital in support of its many programs of mother and child health.



Following the Tet offensive in February 1968, a large area of Minh Mang, a densely populated area in Cholon, near Saigon, was devastated, and thousands of families left homeless. Several countries contributed toward the construction of an apartment complex for low income families. The United Kingdom is constructing two primary schools for the area at a cost of \$660,000 and they will be completed in 1970.



PUBLIC WORKS: \$25,000

Spare parts for road building equipment. \$25,000

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: \$64,800

To assist the Vietnamese Government's industrialization plan, Britain financed a preinvestment survey for a fertilizer plant. \$64,800

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: \$232,800

Approximate cost in 1970 of a team of Public Safety Advisors who have been working with the Ministry of Interior since 1965. \$232,800

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$12,000

Emergency grant for relief of flood victims in central Vietnam. \$12,000

PRIVATE ASSISTANCE

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$243,500

Save the Children Fund; Convalescent Center at Qui Nhon. \$84,000

British Red Cross — two cash grants and tents. \$6,500

Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) — various grants to South Vietnamese charities and support for American Friends Service Committee program in Quang Ngai. \$129,000

Project Vietnam Orphans. \$24,000

VATICAN

Country Total \$15,000

WELFARE AND RELIEF: \$15,000

Following Typhoons Louise and Nora the Vatican contributed the above amount to the Central Committee for the relief of flood victims in Central Vietnam. \$15,000

U.S. Assistance

U.S. economic and technical assistance to Vietnam in 1970 has sought to combat war-caused economic pressure through providing funding for large scale imports of goods in conjunction with economic and fiscal measures taken by the Government of Vietnam. The program has also sought to support a heavily burdened government in its efforts to meet administrative and social welfare demands of the nation and to lay an expanding base for development of Vietnam's human and physical resources. These objectives have been pursued through three major activities: Commercial Import Program; Food-for-Peace Program; and the Project Program. For a more complete statement of U.S. economic and technical assistance in Vietnam, please refer to the 1970 Report to the Ambassador from the Director of the United States Agency for International Development, Vietnam.

Commercial Import Program

As in preceding years, the Commercial Import Program (CIP) continued to be a major weapon in the Vietnamese-U.S. program to constrain inflation. The objective is to assure that adequate supplies of certain basic and essential commodities are maintained in the market. The CIP helps to achieve this goal by providing foreign exchange to fill the gaps between the level of imports required and the level of import which the Government of Vietnam can afford to fund with its own foreign exchange.

Imports financed under the CIP are restricted to industrial items required for a developing country in a limited number of categories such as fertilizers, chemicals, plastics, textile yarns, fishing nets, iron, steel, mechanical and electrical industrial equipment, and rubber products. In addition, animal feed supplements were added to the program in June 1970 to complement corn imports financed under the Food-for-Peace Program.

Total U.S. CIP import licensing for FY 1970 was \$195.1 million, slightly lower than the FY 1969 amount of \$205 million.

Food-for-Peace

The Food-for-Peace (FFP) Program in Vietnam provides for the importation of sufficient quantities of agricultural commodities to aid in stabilizing the price of agricultural products, to promote economic and community development projects, and to provide food to war victims and needy people through organized social welfare programs. The major portion of this program (Title I) consists of rice, wheat, wheat flour, corn, tobacco, raw cotton, tallow and milk products imported for resale to the consumer, or as raw material for processing. A second portion (Title II) consists of foods donated for nutritional use in pre-school, self-help and other programs. These foods are rolled oats, rolled wheat, corn meal, wheat flour, vegetable oil, CSM (high protein blended food) and non-fat dry milk. A supplementary program of corn for animal food was also provided in 1970.

1970 was a transition year for both Title I and II as the Food-for-Peace Program in Vietnam moved from one designed to cope with needs created by a full scale war to those of a more normal situation. Imports of PL 480 commodities under Title I contributed significantly to the expansion of local production, particularly in the textile industry. In addition, increased availability of better foods and more proteins added to the well-being of the Vietnamese population.



Land officials and villagers look over an aerial photograph to help establish land claims. The identification process is now underway throughout the Delta region and will soon spread to the rest of the country as other officials complete a training course in administration of the new law.



New strains of high-yielding rice, specially developed to mature quickly in the hot, humid Delta, permit the farmer to double his production; with the introduction of these new rice strains, Vietnam will probably become self-sufficient in rice by the end of 1971.

Title I commodities licensed for import during 1970 were valued at \$116.0 million, and increase of \$43.0 million over the FY 1969.

Project Programs

The projects have been directed in 1970 to the objective of pacification of rural areas and provision of war related infrastructures, particularly for roads and education facilities so vital to the nation's future growth. These activities are carried out on the national level and through the Civil Operations and Rural Development Support organization (CORDS) at the regional and provincials levels.

CORDS projects have included advisory assistance for local government administration and financial support for village self-development activities, as well as for province and municipal development programs. Through extensive advisory and financial support the effectiveness of the Vietnamese national police in protecting lives and property and other police functions was increased. An additional major activity was extensive aid to refugee and war victims. Over \$100 million was allocated to these projects in FY 1970.

USAID projects have covered an extended range of activities including land reform and agriculture, government affairs and administration, public health, public services, and education.

Land Reform

President Nguyen Van Thieu signed the Land-to-the-Tiller bill on March 26, 1970. During the course of the three-year program over 1,000,000 hectares (1-hectare equals 2.5 acres) of privately owned riceland are scheduled to be transferred to the actual tillers, with the previous owners being compensated by the GVN. The success of this program should effectively refute the Viet Cong-inspired image of rich landlords serving as agents for the Central Government.

The pace of implementation accelerated rapidly as village land registrars and village land reform and agricultural commissioners completed training in

land distribution procedures at the National Training Center in Vung Tau and returned to their villages. Streamlined administrative procedures, including the use of aerial photography for land identification and automated data processing of land titles and registers, were designed to simplify and speed implementation. Planning for compensation is proceeding and the first payments to landlord were made in December. To help absorb part of the inflationary impact of payments to the landlords USAID has committed an additional U.S. \$10 million of import funding to the programmed CIP support levels. An extensive advisory service is also provided.

Food and Agriculture

Food and agriculture projects have concentrated on accelerated rice production through the introduction of new, high yielding rice varieties and uses of fertilizers; the development of livestock and poultry industries and a related feed grains production program featuring seed processing, new sorghum crops and feed grain demonstrations; crop diversification through the introduction of new, higher yielding varieties of all kinds of vegetables for both home consumption and sale; agricultural credit; and the development of a vigorous extension service.

The accelerated rice production program was initiated in 1967 with the objective of returning Vietnam to her former state of self-sufficiency in rice production. Using traditional varieties of rice, the average yield per hectare averaged 2 metric tons; using the new strains developed by the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, the yield per hectare now averages 5 metric tons. It is estimated that by the end of 1971 Vietnam will achieve self-sufficiency in rice.

Over \$5 million was committed to support these projects in FY 1970.

Public Health

The GVN Ministry of Health (MOH), with the assistance of USAID, moved steadily forward in its effort to improve health care in Vietnam during 1970. Its thrust was concentrated in three specific areas: a direct medical care program; improving the capability to deliver health services by improving administrative practices and increasing the training and number of health personnel; and the development of communicable disease prevention and control programs. USAID continued to assist the faculties of medicine and dentistry at the University of Saigon. The Faculty of Medicine has now achieved its goal of graduating 200 physicians per year; the Faculty of Dentistry is also increasing the number of its graduates each year.

Stress is also laid on the development of public health services in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO) and assistance from other donors. In



Students at the Danang Nursing School learn anatomy. Eleven schools of nursing have been opened throughout Vietnam.

1970 other USAID-aided public health programs included the malaria control program and a family planning survey

Over \$27 million was allocated to the Public Health Sector in FY 1970.

Education

Having achieved a significant breakthrough in mass education, the Ministry of Education and USAID are now directing their efforts toward building a stronger education system. During 1970, a transition began from rapid increase of enrollment to improving the quality of performance of teachers and professional leaders, from rapid expansion of facilities to full utilization of those already provided; from emergency policies and temporary solutions to defining and achieving goals.

Accomplishments since 1964 include the construction of more than 18,000 new elementary, secondary and university classrooms; the training of more than 20,000 new teachers; the writing, publishing, and distributing of more than 20 million textbooks and other materials of instruction; assisting in the development of five normal schools capable of graduating 1,600 new elementary teachers annually; and assisting in the development of three teacher training colleges graduating 1,000 secondary school teachers annually. With 85 percent of the elementary school age children now enrolled in school, USAID participation in projects in fields of hamlet-elementary education, as well as those in agricultural education, adult education, teaching of English, and youth affairs have been completed and were terminated at the end of 1970. The Ministry of Education is now carrying on these programs with its own resources.

Increasing emphasis will be devoted to the development of the capability of the Ministry of Education to plan, implement, and carry out education activities such as improved teacher education, agricultural education, engineering and technical education programs and to develop greatly needed reforms in organization and administration for their operation.

Over \$6 million was allocated to these projects in FY 1970.

Public Services and Engineering

In 1970 Vietnamese public utility services and transportation moved significantly closer to a peacetime basis. Improvements occurred in planning and management as well as in physical infrastructure. An increasing portion of public services were put on a financially self-sustaining basis. For the year ahead, the emphasis will be on preparing to meet future needs on a conventional rather than a wartime basis in order for Vietnam to qualify for normal development financing from Free World sources.

USAID and CORDS engineers assist the Government of Vietnam in the development of appropriate training and technical assistance projects in all aspects of

Students at one of the Republic of Vietnam's five, two-year teachers colleges, these young people represent the ethnic minority groups common to the country's Central Highlands. Enrollment at their school, in Ban Me Thuot, is 85 percent Montagnard (hill people), mostly of the Rhade tribe. Many other students are Chams, a different ethnic group now strongest in south central coastal provinces.



transportation (road, rail, civil aviation), electric power, water purification and distribution, port development and management, telecommunications, highway construction and maintenance, inland waterways, and river dredging. The Logistics Program advises the Vietnamese government procurement agency in the bulk purchasing of supplies of every type for the government.

Over \$55 million was allocated to these projects in FY 1970.

Industry

Increasing attention is being given with significant advisory assistance to development in this sector. The rate of industrial investment achieved in 1970 was slightly above the 1969 level. About half was for capital equipment and half for plant construction, site improvements, and beginning inventories of supplies and materials for such industries as detergents, bricks, food processing, paper, ceramics, steelrolling, steel sheet, galvanizing, flour milling, pharmaceuticals, fish processing, and ice production.

As security conditions improve fisheries, timber, and rubber industries are receiving increasing attention from both domestic and foreign investors. Advisory services are being provided to improve the investment climate through investment legislation and economic reforms to induce investment.

Public Administration

USAID is giving continuing consultation and assistance pursuant to a master agreement with the Office of the Prime Minister, the focal point for administrative improvement in the Government of Vietnam to strengthen the administrative capabilities of the ministries. Contracts to strengthen the internal management of the Ministries of Agriculture and Education were signed in late 1970.

The National Institute of Administration (NIA) was the focal point of the USAID emphasis on pre-service training during 1970, and has accepted an increasingly important role in the preparation and development of civil service administrators.

Training

In 1970, 589 Vietnamese were sent for training in the U.S. or Free World countries. In addition to these new trainees, approximately 488 were in the U.S. and other countries on study programs extended from prior years. Following the pattern established since inception of the program, the majority of this year's trainees were government employees who already had experience in the fields in which they would receive further training — principally public health, agriculture, education, public safety and government administration.



The student body president, left, and four other student leaders at the normal school in Qui Nhon, 425 kilometers northeast of Saigon, inspect the spacious courtyard of a new completed 400-bed dormitory. Two such buildings, one for men and for one women, have been built.